ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Speaker: I am to announce to the House that Sri D. Seetharamayya, M.L.A., who was arrested on 3-3-1964 at Madanapalli under Rule 41(5) read with rules 41 (1) and 35 (6) (m) of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, was convicted and sentenced to undergo two days simple imprisonment by the Additional Munsiff Magistrate, Madanapalli, on 11-3-1964. He has been released from jail on 12-3-1964 after the expiry of his sentence of imprisonment.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Death of a person in Police custody in Peddemul village.

718—

* 2459-X Q.—Sri T. Nag reddy (Put by Sri S. Vas Narayna) (Buchireddipalem) :— Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:
(a) whether any enquiry was conducted into the
death of Sri Sanjamal Maneppa, in the police custody at
Peddemul, Tandur taluk, Hyderabad district;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry; and

(c) whether any action was taken by the Government against the police officials who caused the death of Maneppa by resorting to torture?

The Chief Minister (Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy):—
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sub Divisional Magistrate, Vikarabad who conducted an enquiry held that there is ample evidence to show that Maniah was arrested and kept in wrongful confinement and tortured to death while extracting confession of a theft which occurred at Jangaon village and that the case might be entrusted to the Crime Branch C.I.D., for a further investigation to bring the culprits to book.

(c) The Inspector General of Police has been asked to have the further investigation conducted by the Crime Branch C.I.D., so that material, if any, could be gathered to prosecute the police officials concerned.

Police Officials:— I have no information, Sir.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— I have no information, Sir.
The Inspector General of Police has been asked to have the further investigation conducted by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., so that material, if any, could be gathered to prosecute the police officials concerned.
Further evidence gather.

Further steps will be taken.

I have already answered that question, Sir.

Further action.

Further evidence gather.

Further action.
Mr. Speaker: Better we do not probe into the matter though they have taken a decision to prosecute the man. Evidently, they do not seem to be having enough material for launching prosecution. The C.I.D. has been seized of the matter. They seem to be still further investigating into the matter.

Sri V. Sree Krishna: Not for prosecution, Sir, but for suspension?

Mr. Speaker: Unless there is enough material — there must be a prima facie case —

Sri V. Sree Krishna: They can be suspended.

Sri P. Sundarayya (Gannavaram):— Departmental action can be taken. Why no departmental action has been taken and why he has been kept? I can understand for judicial trial some more material may be required or enough material is not there, but that is a different matter. But the prima facie case is there. They have handed over
to the C.I.D. Is it not the duty of the Government — when some police officials have done this; however low they may be — to take action and suspend them at least?

Mr. Speaker: It looks as though the Chief Minister is reluctant to place the entire information before the House because it must be of confidential nature or something. It looks like that. At present, I do not think he is in a position to place all the material before the House. It looks like that. I do not know.

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Sri K. Brahmamandla Reddy:—I am sorry, Sir, he has used the word ‘fishy’. There is nothing fishy here. Everything is as plain as water. Necessary action will be taken, Sir.

It is a very grave thing, Sir, I may just point out that death of a person in police custody is one of the most severe, grave things we can come across. Under such circumstances, the people who are connected or concerned with it are at least kept under remand or something is done. The matter is grave and needs utmost care.

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya rose)

Mr. Speaker: Mr. T. K. R. Sharma’s question has not been answered and you are getting up. He is just thinking as to what answer he should give.

Sri K. Brahmamandla Reddy: What answer I can give, Sir. The same thing is being repeated time and again. What am I to say?
Mr. Speaker: — The trouble seems to be this. They do not seem to be having enough material for proceeding against that person. Otherwise, once a case of murder is reported — I mean torturing a man to death amounts to murder — immediately of course he must be arrested. Evidently, they don’t seem to be having enough material. The matter is still under investigation and when they are able to get sufficient information they may proceed against him and get him arrested and charge-sheeted and all that. That seems to be the difficulty.

Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu: — But there is some difficulty in conducting enquiry. When the accused is in the office, it is very difficult to conduct enquiries. Therefore, he must be suspended immediately and then further enquiry should be conducted. Then alone, the truth can come out. Therefore, the preliminary thing is to suspend when the prima facie case is there.

Mr. Speaker: — Even for that, there must be enough material.
Mr. Speaker: We are all presuming so many things. We do not know what the post-mortem certificate is, what the inquest report is, what complaint was made, when it was made, after how many months etc. Several things they have to take into consideration. We do not know whether they have got enough material for arresting that man or keeping him under suspension. If you know it is a different matter. If it is a question of facts and reliable information, it is a different matter.

I will look into the matter, Sir; I, said that, Sir.
Mr. Speaker:—You are not going into details. He has not got information so far as that question is concerned.
Mr. Speaker: What do you want?

Sri Vavilala Gorcalakrishnayya: You must help us, Sir. We are helpless. God is helpless!

Mr. Speaker: I cannot force them to answer your question. What I say is, if he does not give a satisfactory answer, if he gives an evasive answer, it is for you... I cannot force him to give information on any particular point.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy: There is nothing to hide here, Sir. After the Sub-Divisional Magistrate went and enquired into the matter, he came to certain conclusions. We do not dispute those conclusions. Under those conclusions, we have to prosecute the people whoever they may be. In order to prosecute them, it was felt that some evidence should be necessary, and that is being done by C. I. D. As to why an interim action like suspension was not done, I said I will look into it soon.

Death of a person in Police Custody in Sydapuram.

* 3135 Q.—Sri G. C. Kondiah [Put by Sri K. Rajamallu] (Chimnir):—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sri Harinath aged about 20 years was taken away by the police of Sydapuram
near Gudur, Nellore District on 21-12-62 and that he died in the hands of the police after a few hours of the arrest; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the arrest and cause for his death?

Sri K. Brahanmanda Reddy :— (a) It is a fact that Harinath who was apprehended by Sydapuram Police on 21-12-62 died the same day at the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Dispensary, Sydapuram.

(b) The deceased was apprehended by the police as he was suspected to have committed some thefts in the village. As for the cause of the death, the enquiry by the Criminal Investigation Department and also by the Additional Inspector General of Police revealed that the death was as a result of consumption of endrine and not as a result of ill-treatment or torture by police.

Mr. Speaker :— Here also it was conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. He examined 25 witnesses.

Sri K. Brahanmanda Reddy :— Sub Divisional Magistrate.
Based on the report of the Chemical Examiner who examined the samples sent by the Sub Divisional Magistrate and also the viscera sent by the Medical Officer, it was opined that death was caused by poison. He opined that the deceased should have taken poison in a lethal dose sufficiently early and that it was not put into the mouth in such case the presence of poison could be detected only in the stomach.

Sri K. Brahmmananda Reddy:—Head Constable 63 and Constable 615 of Syadapur Police Station apprehended him at about 9 A.M. and took him to the Police Station where he was made to sit in the writer's room pending interrogation. All of a sudden, the deceased is said to have started vomiting.

Mr. Speaker:—Vomitting started, at what time?

Sri K. Brahmmananda Reddy:—He was taken to the Police Station at 9 A.M. He was not placed even in the lock-up. He was made to sit in the Writer's room fo
interrogation. Even while he was in the writer's room for investigation, he started vomiting.

He was in the writer's room for investigation, he started vomiting. He was taken to Labour Welfare Fund Dispensary at Saidapuram, where he died at about 10 A.M.

Petty thefts of 21-12-62 2 rupees 60, and tailors' 21-12-62 2 rupees 60. Petty thefts of drunkard 21-12-62 2 rupees 60. Petty thefts of drunkard, petty thefts of Tailor 21-12-62 2 rupees 60. Petty thefts of drunkard, petty thefts of Tailor 21-12-62 2 rupees 60.
He was arrested at 9 o’clock. Immediately he was seen vomiting. Immediately he was taken to the Local Fund Dispensary. He was attended to and he died at 10 a.m.

Chemical Examiner:— The viscera contents contained endrine and there were no injuries. Post-mortem reveal that death was not caused by any physical assault or violence to the body.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— The post-mortem revealed that death was not caused by any physical assault or violence to the body.
On a point of order, Sir, Assembly premises are in another section, why was the question asked?

Mr. Speaker: (Looking at the Officers' gallery). That is what I have been seeing.

Sri P. V. G, Raju:—He is not a Police Officer. He is an Air Force Officer I was looking at them. They are not police Officers.

Mr. Speaker:—It is all right then.

Sri P. V. G, Raju:—I am sorry Sir, It is not 64, it is 63.
Mr. Speaker:—He is raising some legal or medical points.

He is raising some legal or medical points.

After going to places like Madras and Tirupathi, Harinath is stated to have returned to Sydapuram on 21—12—1962 when a tailor whose clothes were stolen by the deceased informed the police about the presence of Harinath at Sydapuram.

Sri N. Satyanarayana Rao (Ramachandra Puram):—
At what O’Clock?

(No answer)
Sri N. Satyanarayana Rao:— Did he vomit blood or did he vomit food material that he had taken?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— He vomitted.

Mr. Speaker:— Is it blood or any food material?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— He must have vomitted possibly that endrine-contained arrack or something.

* 2017 Q.— Sri V. Srikrishna:— Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the question No. 1357 answered on 17—12—1962 and state:

the steps taken by the Government so far on the decision to produce a documentary film on the life and work of late Sri Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— The film on Shri Kandukuri Veerasalingam Pantulu has been taken up by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Government of India on their own and the entire expenditure will be borne by the Central Government. It has been included in the film production programme of the Films Division for the year 1963-64. The film would normally be completed, and released before the end of the current financial year.
Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—We have to expect so, Sir. It is seen from the list of films included in the production programme for 1963–64 as on 30th September 1963 by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, that the film on Sri Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu was included.

Sir. It is seen from the list of films included in the production programme for 1963–64 as on 30th September 1963 by the Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, that the film on Sri Kandukuri Veeresalingam Pantulu was included.

That is not there Sir.

That is not there Sir.

That is not there Sir.

Film is not there.

Postage Stamp not there?
Entertainment Tax on Films

721—

*796 (4789) Q.—Sarvasri E. Ayyapu Reddy (Midthur), Sri B. Sreerama Murthy (Vijayanagara) and A. Sarweswara Rao (Eluru):—Will the hon. Minister for Finance and Cooperation be pleased to state:—(a) whether there are any proposals to give concession in entertainment tax, on films produced entirely within the State;
Oral Answers to Questions 16th March, 1964 21

(b) if not what steps have been taken by the Government to foster and develop the growth of film industry in the State;

(c) whether any grants or concessions for the entertainment tax have been given to any films so far; and

(d) whether there are any proposals to give tax concession to individual films with progressive and patriotic themes?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) No specific proposals to give concession in entertainment tax on films produced entirely within the State, are under consideration.

(b) As the Government considered that it was good in principle to encourage the production of films at Hyderabad in view of the employment and other potentialities of such productions, a Cabinet Sub-Committee has been appointed to make recommendations and draft rules for giving such encouragement. The Sub-Committee has started its work and will submit its report to the Cabinet shortly.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The answer to this is contained in the answer to (b) above.

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—Draft rules ప్రకటించబడతాం, అందులు పాటించవచేసినా?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—They—are under preparation.
Oral Answers to Questions

22 16th March, 1964

Women College shootings

Women College shootings

Out-door shooting of men and women was allowed. I request the Government to use their good offices and see that help is given.

Women College shootings

Women College shootings

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:— Feature film means full length film.

Collection of National Defence Fund in Manuguru Village.

1363—

2842 Q.—Sarvasri N. Prasada Rao (Khammam) and K. Butchayya (Burgampad):—Will the hon. Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have authorised one Budharaju Buchi Venkatapati Raju of Manuguru village of Burgampad taluk, Khammam District, to collect National Defence Fund;

(b) if so, the amount collected and credited by him and
(c) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the hand receipts he has issued to the donors do not tally with the total amount credited to the central authorities?

_Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:_—(a) Sri Bhudharaju Butchi Venkatapati Raju of Manuguru village, Burgampad taluk, was not authorised to collect National Defence gund. He took up the work on the general appeal of the leaders at the time.

(b) The total amount collected, as admitted by him was Rs. 2,500/- out of which an amount of Rs. 2,000/- was remitted. Enquiries as to the balance of Rs. 500/- are in progress.

(c) The total amount collected by Sri Butchi Venkatapati Raju is being ascertained with reference to the receipts given by him to the donors.

_Strike by the workers of the Ferro Alloy Factory at Garividi._

1364—

* 1959 Q._—_Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:_—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any demand is made by the Union Leaders for an enquiry or probe into the police excesses in the recent strike by the workers of the Ferro Alloy Factory at Garividi, Visakhapatnam District;

(b) whether workers’ leaders that were detained in this connection under Defence of India Rules were released; and
24 16th March, 1964  Oral Answers to Questions

(c) whether the strike was declared illegal by the Government?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Yes.
(c) No, Sir, but the strike was illegal according to the Industrial Disputes Act and there was no necessity for the Government to declare it illegal.

Complaints against the Tahsildar, Burgampad.

1365—

* 2811 Q.—Sri K. Butchiah:—Will hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some complaints were made against the Tahsildar, Burgumpad taluk, Khammam District in 1962-63 about the misuse of the Defence Fund,

(b) if so, how much money was involved in it; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government?

Sri K. Brahmananda Reddy:—(a) No specific complaint regarding the misuse of National Defence Fund collections was made in 1962-63 against the Tahsildar-Burgampad.

(b) & (c) do not arise.

Permitting Private Students to appear for Intermeditae Examination

722—

* 103 (1098) Q.—Sri G. C. Kondaiah (Put by Sri S. Vemayya):—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:


Oral Answers to Questions 16th March, 1964 25

(a) whether the Government propose to stop Intermediate Examinations for private students after September, 1962; and

(b) if so, whether the remaining students will be asked by the Andhra University to appear for P. U. C. examinations; why cannot Government give time for Inter?

The Minister for Education (Sri P. V. G. Raju) —
(a) The matter is one for consideration by the Universities and Government have no jurisdiction.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri P. V. G. Raju: — Sir, all three universities have given opportunities to those students who appear for the P. U. C. Examination, Sir, and if they get more than 25% on the aggregate, they will be admitted to the first year of the three year degree course.

Starting of a Course on Panchayat and Co-operation in B. Ed., Degree Course

723—

* 560 Q. — Sri B. Sriramamurthy: — Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for introducing a course on Panchayat Raj and Co-operation in B. Ed., Degree Course in the State; and
(b) if so, whether any decision was taken in this regard?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:— (a) This is a matter for the Universities.

(b) Does not arise.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:— It is for the universities to decide, Sir, and we do not suggest normally to them anything.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:— I do not know if it corresponds to this particular Course, Sir. There are some courses in Co-operation and in rural economics in the University. I am answering only for memory. Whether it pertains to this particular course, I do not know.

Shortened B. Ed., Course

724—

* 1517 Q.—Sri N. Venkata Swamy (Put by Sri M. Pitchayya) :—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have started the shortened B. Ed., course; and

(b) the names of the centres and number of students studying in each centre?
**Oral Answers to Questions**

*Sri P. V. G. Raju* :—

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Batch</th>
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<td>Government Training College,</td>
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<td>Kurnool</td>
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*Sri P. V. G. Raju* :—This is about short-term B. Ed. course. It is a question of training B. Ed. teachers—training to the lady teachers. If the hon. Member explains it to me later, I shall look into the matter.
Selection of Candidates to the B. Ed., Course

725--

* 558 Q. — Sri B. Sriramamurthy:— Will the hon-

Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce

merit system in respect of selection of candidates to the

B. Ed., course in the State;

(b) whether any criteria has been evolved for selec-
tion of candidates to the B. Ed., course; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Detailed Rules have been issued in G. O. Ms.
No. 1464 Edn. d/15-6-63. A copy of the G. O. is placed
on the Table of the House.

Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Abstract.

COLLEGES – Government Arts, Science and Train-
ing Colleges in the State – Admissions during 1963-64 –
Rules of Admission – Issued.

Education Department.


Read:

(i) G. O. Ms. No. 2038 Edn., dated 17—6—60.


(iv) From the Director of Public Instruction Lr.
Re. No. 234 K 3-63-3, dated 17—5—63.
ORDER.

The Government direct that the admission to Government Arts, Science and Training Colleges in the Andhra Area shall be made in accordance with the rules laid down in Appendix I to this order.

The admission to the Government Arts, Science and Training Colleges in Telangana area shall be made in accordance with the rules laid down in the Appendix II to this order.

(By order and in the name of the Governor of Andhra Pradesh).

(Sd.) Baquer Mahmood,
Deputy Secretary to Government

To

The Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad.
Copy to the Principals of All Government Colleges through the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to Director of Information and Public Relations, Hyderabad.
Copy to the Registrar, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Copy to the Principal, A. C. College, Guntur.
Copy to the Principal, M. R. College, Vizianagaram.
Copy to the Principal, St. Joseph's College for Women, Guntur.
Copy to the Principal, College of Edn. Osmania University, Hyderabad.

(Sd.) x x
Superintendent.
APPENDIX—I

Andhra Area.

Government Arts Colleges:

There shall be no interviews and as such no selection committees. Admissions shall be made by the Principals of the Colleges (Arts, Science and Training) concerned, following the rules prescribed by Government including reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes and following the procedure prescribed in G. O. Ms. No. 2038, Edn. dated 17-6-1962.

2. 16% of the seats available in each College shall be reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

3. 25% of the seats shall be reserved for the socially and educationally backward classes, these being the classes specified in Section III of G. O. Ms. No. 839, Edn. dated 6—11—61. Converts to Christianity from the Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes shall also be included in the Category of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes.

4. The Principal shall prepare a waiting list according to the above instructions, and vacancies owing to selected candidates not turning up or other causes should be filled up only from the waiting list. Ordinarily, a candidate should be allowed not less than a week’s time from the receipt by him of the admission card to join the College.
5. Reservation of seats not exceeding 5% shall be made for students who have distinguished themselves in sports and extra curricular activities under this category, things being equal, candidates who have represented the institutions in which they were studying in games, sports athletic meet should be preferred.

6. The above instructions shall apply to each University class separately viz., the Pre-University course- B. A., B. Sc., etc. and to each group viz. Mathematics' Science, History, etc.

7. Admissions of students, from Yanam into the P. R. Government College, Kakinada and other Government colleges be considered along with those from East Godavari District with effect from 1962-63.

8. All children and dependents of Defence Personnel belonging to this State shall be admitted subject to the condition that the prior concurrence of the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee is obtained for the relaxation of domicile rules in respect of admissions in Telangana Colleges wherever necessary.

(ii) Training Colleges.

9. In addition to items 1 to 4 and 8 above in the instructions for Government Arts, Colleges, the following rules also shall be observed for admission of candidates to the Training Colleges.

10. The seats available in each College may be divided among the three main subjects viz., Mathematics, Sciences and Social Studies, subjects to the regulations of the University. The number of seats to be allotted to each of the three subjects shall be fixed each year by the Director.
11. Candidates selected by the Public Service Commission and deputed for B. Ed. Training by the Department should be given admission automatically without reference to merit.

12. Candidates of the Department permitted by the Director to undergo B. Ed. training should be admitted.

13. 5% of seats be given to candidate proficient in sports and other co-curricular activities. A candidate who could be count as Sportsman for this purpose, must have represented the country, the State, the University or his own College, 'A' team or must be in possession of (B) Certificate of NCC or 'B' Certificate of Scouts and Guides.

14. For the remaining seats other applicants should be considered and admitted according to the following order of merit in the priority list which should be prepared for them on the basis of the following principles.

( i ) Marks (converted into percentage) obtained by Candidates in Part III of the qualifying examination (B. A., B. Sc., B. Com., etc., should be taken into consideration for purpose of merit. So far as post-graduate and Hons. Degree Holders are concerned, they should be given preference by virtue of the class they have obtained. In each of the pools, (i.e., Maths, Science and Humanities) Hons. and Post 25-8-64 Graduate degree holders should be preferred to graduates.

( ii ) Weightage of 5% marks be given for every academic year of teaching experience.

( iii ) Vacant seats in Science and Mathematics should be kept unfilled. (They should not
be filled with Humanities candidates in view of the un-employed surplus numbers of trained hands in Humanities subjects particularly Social studies.

15. The Principals of M. R. Training College, Vizianagaram, A. C. Training College, Guntur, St. Joseph's College for Women, Guntur are requested to regulate the admissions into their Colleges in accordance with the above instructions.

16. The Principal, College of Education, Osmania University is also requested to keep in view the above instructions while making admissions.

17. Two seats shall be reserved for Candidates selected by Government of Pondicherry in the Government Training Colleges in Andhra Area selected by Government of Pondicherry for admission in B. Ed. course.

18. "Candidates of minority communities domiciled in this State shall be admitted in case facilities exist for teaching practice in the media of their languages or English medium in the Secondary Schools in the locality."

APPENDIX—II

_Telangana Area._

The rules of admissions applicable to the Constituent Colleges of Osmania University shall be followed in respect of all the Government Arts, Science and Training Colleges in the Telangana area including the City College, Hyderabad taken over by Government.

**GOVERNMENT TRAINING COLLEGES:**

_HYDERABAD AND WARANGAL._

50% of the seats in each of the Government Training
Colleges at Hyderabad and Warangal shall be thrown open to freshers subject to the condition that the rules of admissions recommended by the Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee and approved by the Government are strictly observed.

The candidates so admitted shall undertake to serve as teachers in the State for 5 years in the Districts.

"First of all seats will be set apart—40% for Humanities and 60% for Mathematics and Sciences. Under each group 50% of seats will go to teacher candidates and 50% for freshers. If the number of candidates in any category, (i.e., teachers and freshers) is not adequate, then the seats left over will be filled with the candidates from other category. Only Mulkies and also Departmental candidates alone will be admitted. Departmental candidates mean, Mulkies selected by Andhra Pradesh, P. S. C. by direct recruitment, Superintendents and Clerks deputed by the Director of Public Instruction from City Offices. Freshers will be selected as per the rules framed on the recommendations of Andhra Pradesh Regional Committee, 75% of freshers to be selected should be from Telugu medium group and the remaining 25% thrown open to Urdu and other media. The number to be admitted shall be in proportion to the number of applications received from each District."

**Compulsory Military Training in Colleges**

726—

* 1595 Q.—Sri P. Rajgopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether compulsory military training is introduced this year in the Colleges in the State;
(b) if so, the number of students taking the training during 1963–64?

*Sri P. V. G. Raju:*—It is presumed that the information required is regarding compulsory National Cadet Corps training, if so the number of boys and girls receiving training this year is 50,859 boys and 909 girls respectively.

**Admission to the M. B., B. S. Course during 1963-64**

727—

*1550 Q.—Sri T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao:*—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 36,000 applications were received for admission into the Integrated M.B.B.S., Course in the 8 Medical Colleges of the State for the Academic year, 1963–64;

(b) of these, how many are from P. U. C. passed candidates;

(c) how many are from those who passed P. U. C. in 1st class;

(d) how many P. U. C. 1st class passed candidates were selected;

(e) how many of them passed B. Sc., in 1st class; and

(f) how many B. Sc., 1st class candidates were selected?

*The Minister for Industries deputised the Minister for Health and Medical and answered the questions*

The Minister for Industries (Sri M. N. Lakshminarayya):—(a) No, Sir. Only 5422 applications were received.

(b) 3383.

(c) 360.
36. 16th March, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

(d) 204.
(e) 18.
(f) 2.

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on 15—10—1963 still 50 seats remain unfilled in the Visakhapatnam Medical College;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what steps will the Government take to fill up the seats without further delay?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) & (b):—45 seats in the first year Integrated, M. B., B. S. course remained unfilled in Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam as on 15—10—1963; these seats could not be filled up pending decision of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the several writ petitions filed challenging the reservation of seats for socially and educationally backward classes.

(c) 42 of the unfilled seats were filled up on 22—10—1963, two on 1—11—1963, and one by 11—11—1963.

Admission to Medical College, Visakhapatnam

*2343 Q.—Sri Tenneti Viswanadham:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as on 15—10—1963 still 50 seats remain unfilled in the Visakhapatnam Medical College;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) what steps will the Government take to fill up the seats without further delay?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) & (b):—45 seats in the first year Integrated, M. B., B. S. course remained unfilled in Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam as on 15—10—1963; these seats could not be filled up pending decision of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh on the several writ petitions filed challenging the reservation of seats for socially and educationally backward classes.

(c) 42 of the unfilled seats were filled up on 22—10—1963, two on 1—11—1963, and one by 11—11—1963.
Mr. Speaker: If you had given a short notice question, the purpose would have been served.

Mr. Speaker:—That is true. As he says the purpose of putting a question is lost. If it had been answered in November, atleast there would have been some benefit. Now it is too late.

Admission to Medical Colleges

*1918 Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu:—Will the hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the admission lists for Medical Colleges in the State were not finalised till the end of September, 1963;

(b) whether the Government issued any orders staying the finalisation of Medical College Admission lists; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

Sri M. N. Lakhminarasayya:—(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) & (c) In view of the several writ petitions filed in the High Court challenging, among others, the reservation of seats for the socially and educationally backward classes, the Government kept in abeyance the names of Backward Class candidates who came up for selection purely due to reservation, pending judgement of the High Court.
16th March, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) No, Sir.
(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Factories

* 1192 (A) Q.—Sri A. Sureswara Rao:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that three more Sugar Factories are (Zaheerabad, Korukonda and Mandasa) being set up in the State; and

(b) whether sufficient sugar cane is available in the above areas?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) The applications for setting up Co-operative Sugar Factories at Zaheerabad and Mandasa have been recommended to the Government of India for grant of licences. There is no proposal under consideration of Government for starting a Sugar Factory at Korukonda.

(b) It is expected that there will be adequate cane in these areas.

Workers in the Co-operative Sugar Factory, Chittoor

* 1143 (5087) Q.—Sri C. D. Naidu (Put by Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

how many workers are there in the Co-operative Sugar Factory, Chittoor?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—350
Oral Answers to Questions

Co-operative Sugar Factories in Nellore and Renigunta

733—

* 1806 Q.—Sri C. D. Naidu (Put by Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

whether there are any proposals with the Government to start Co-operative Sugar Factories in Nellore and Renigunta?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—There are no proposals under consideration of Government for starting a Co-operative Sugar Factory in Nellore. The application for setting up a Cooperative Sugar Factory at Renigunta, Chittoor District has been recommended to the Government of India for grant of a licence.

Mr. Speaker: When was it recommended?

Mr. Speaker: After the question was put?

Strength of Officers in the Directorate of Industries

734—

* 1671 Q.—Sarvasri P. Rajagopal Naidu and Vavilala Gopalakrishmayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Joint Directors working in the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce;

(b) the number of Deputy Directors working in the above office;
(c) the number of Assistant Directors working in the above office;

(d) the number of Field Officers in the above office; and

(e) the work of the above categories of officers?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e):—A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement placed on the Table of the House

a) The number of Joint Directors working in the Office of Director of Industries and Commerce.

(1) Joint Director (Small Scale Industries).
(2) Joint Director (Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives)
(3) Joint Director (Large Scale Industries).
(4) Joint Director (Industrial Estates).
(5) Joint Director (Leather).
(6) Joint Director (Rural Industries Project).
(7) Director of Controlled Commodities (Ex-Officio Jt. Director).

b) The number of Deputy Directors working in the Office of Director of Industries and Commerce.

(1) Deputy Director (General).
(2) Deputy Director (Small Scale Industries).
(3) Deputy Director (Handicrafts).
(4) Deputy Director (Large Scale Industries).
(5) Deputy Director (Industrial Cooperatives and Extension).
(6) Deputy Director (Cottage Industries and Village Industries).
(8) Sericultural Expert.
c) **Number of Assistant Directors working in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce.**

1. Assistant Director (Administration and Non-Technical).
2. Assistant Director (Planning).
3. Assistant Director (Handicrafts).
4. Assistant Director (Marketing).
5. Assistant Director (Quality Marking).
6. Assistant Director (Steel) (in Director of Controlled Commodities Office).
7. Assistant Director (Headquarters) (in Director of Controlled Commodities Office).
8. Assistant Director (Footwear) Advisory Leather Board, Hyderabad.

**d) Number of Field Officers working in the Office of the Director of Industries and Commerce.**

1. Field Officer (Blacksmithy and Handtools).
2. Field Officer (Bicycles and Sewing Machines).
3. Field Officer (Batteries and Electrical Appliances).
4. Field Officer (Match Industries).
5. Field Officer (Industrial Estates).
6. Field Officer (Ceramics and Potteries).

(e) The work of the above categories of Officers functioned in the statement are enclosed.

1) **Joint Director (Small Scale Industries)**

   (a) Formulation and implementation of schemes for the development of Small Scale Industries (including Coir, Glass and Ceramic Industries).
(b) Land acquisition and construction of buildings relating to Departmental Small Scale Industries Scheme.

(c) Purchase of machinery and equipment required by the departmental units.

(d) Supervision of the working of all departmental small scale industries units including recruitment of trainees, purchase of raw materials, maintenance of accounts etc.

(e) General supervision over the working of the 20 Co-operative Work Centres in Secunderabad and Hyderabad.

(f) All work connected with All India Small Scale Industries Board and its meetings, Coir Board, State Advisory Board for Small Scale Industries and correspondence with development commissioner (small scale industries), National Small Industries Corporation and Small Industries Service Institute.

(g) Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.

(h) Sanction, disbursement and recovery of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

(i) Preparation of small scale industries scheme and giving technical advice to intending entrepreneurs.

(j) All correspondence pertaining to Gazetted Establishments (appointments, transfers, sanction of leases etc.)
(k) All disciplinary cases pertaining to gazetted establishment.

(l) All correspondence pertaining to Ministerial services of the department and industries subordinate service pertaining to small scale industries units.

(m) Correspondence relating to II and III Five Year Plans.

(n) Supervision of work pertaining to allotment of iron and steel, brass and copper etc.

(o) Supervision of work pertaining to the issue of essentiality certificates for import of machinery and raw materials from foreign countries.

(p) Supply of machinery, furniture and equipment to Departmental officers.

2) Joint Dir: c or (Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives)

(a) Formulation and implementation of schemes for the development of Sericulture; Handicrafts; Khadi and Village Industries.

(b) Implementation of Centrally sponsored and agency development schemes.

(c) Distribution of funds received from the Khadi and Village Industries Board for the development of village industries.

(d) Accounts and Establishment matter pertaining to Extention Officers (Industries).

(e) Establishment matters pertaining to the staff working in the village industries artisans training
centre, village industries development centres, Regional Rural Artisans Training Centres and other schemes in the community development programme.

(f) News letter enquiries and collection of statistics pertaining to commerce and industries.

(g) Working of match industries cooperative work centres.

(h) Correspondence pertaining to all village industries, development centres, Village industries Artisans Training Centre, Mushirabad and Model Centre at Gopannapalem.

(i) Sanction of grants-in-aid.

(j) Running of Handicrafts and cottage industries sales emporium in the State.

(k) All accounts matters pertaining to handicrafts sericulture schemes etc.

(l) Registration of Industrial Co-operatives.

(m) Nomination of Directors, misappropriation, arbitration, execution, liquidation and audit enquiries relating to Industrial Co-operatives.

(n) Sanction of financial assistance towards working capital and share capital to Industrial Co-operatives.

(o) Sanction and implementation of schemes in the community development programme.

(p) Schemes relating to Wardha Gandhi Demonstration Unit, Leather, non-edible oil and soap industries.
(q) State Co-ordination Committee meetings.

(r) Scheme for the amelioration of unemployment in Greater Hyderabad.

3) **Joint Director (Large Scale Industries)**

(a) Correspondence pertaining to licencing committee meetings and licencing of Industries under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

(b) All correspondence pertaining to the establishment of major projects (Synthetic Drugs Project, Steel Plant, Heavy Electrical Plant etc.)

(c) Administration of commercial concerns run by the Department (Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, and Block Glass Works, Gudur).

(d) Purchase of machinery and raw material required by the Commercial concerns.

(e) Appointment of Agents for selling the goods manufactured in the Government Commercial concerns.

(f) Correspondence pertaining to expansion scheme of the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, (Acquisition of land, purchase of machinery and materials).

(g) Audit reports of the Government commercial concerns and preparation and scrutiny of proform accounts.

(h) Establishment of development areas.

(i) Giving technical guidance and assistance to intending entrepreneurs in setting up industries.

(j) Work connected with the meetings of the standing advisory committee for Major industries, project coordination committee etc.
4) **Joint Director (Industrial Estates)**

(a) Formulation of schemes for the establishment of Industrial Estates (including Assisted private Industrial Estates, Rural Industrial Estates & Cooperative Industrial Estates, Industrial Estate Companies and built in work sheds).

(b) Implementation of Industrial Estate Schemes (including Assisted private Industrial Estates, Rural Industrial Estates).

(c) Land acquisitions pertaining to Industrial Estates, Assisted Private Industrial Estates and Rural Industrial Estates.

(d) Work relating to examination of estimates and issuing administrative sanction relating to construction of factory buildings, water supply, drainage and sewage disposal works, formation of roads, landscaping, construction of administration and other ancillary buildings, finalising type design etc. and follow up with the Superintending Engineer.

(e) Preparation of suitable layouts for all industrial estates.

(f) Purchase of equipment required by the Estates

(h) Work connected with the assessment and making recommendations for the allotment of Iron and Steel and other controlled raw materials and for imported items in respect of factory units on all the Industrial Estates.

(i) Work connected with the scrutiny of applications for allotment of factory buildings, factory sites on the Industrial Estates.

(j) Scrutinising and recommending the loan applications to the Andhra Pradesh State Financial
Corporation for a sanction of loans to the occupant industrialists on Assisted Private Industrial Estates.

(k) Watching the collection of rents in respect of each estate and taking legal action wherever necessary against the defaulters.

(l) Rendering technical advise to intending entrepreneurs for starting small scale industries on Industrial Estates.

(m) Appointment of staff working on industrial estates and their transfers, sanction of leave, etc.

(n) Arranging Industrial Study tours to other parts of the country and correspondence thereto.

(o) Correspondence relating to other matters of Industrial Estates, furnishing details of Industrial Estates to other agencies, etc.

(p) All account matters pertaining to industrial estates.

(q) Correspondence relating to submission of progress reports and other reports to Government of India and collection of statistical data in respect of units on the Estates.

(r) Maintaining liaison with the Commissioner of Labour and the Director of Technical Education and arrange for the location of labour housing colonies and Polytechnics / Industrial Training Institutes, respectively near Industrial Estates.

(s) Attending seminars and other All India Conferences on Industrial Estates.
5. Joint Director (Rural Industries Project).

(a) Implementation of the scheme of intensive development of Small and Cottage Industries in Rural Project areas.

(b) Guiding the Project Development Officers in the conduct of surveys in the project areas.

(c) Guiding the project development officers and project Implementation Committees in formulation of suitable programmes for Rural Industrialisation.

(d) Formulation, and implementation of suitable schemes for the intensive development of small and cottage industries in project areas.

(e) Maintaining liaison with other Departments connected with Development programme at State Level towards ensuring integrated development of project areas.

(f) Co-ordinating the activities in the Project areas and guiding the project development officers in all matters.

(g) Maintaining liaison with all the sectors of development in the department like large Scale Industries, Small Scale Industries, Industrial Estates, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Industrial Cooperatives, Khadi and Village Industries, etc., and ensuring a co-ordinated development of activities in the project areas.

(h) Supervision of working of schemes started under the Rural Industrialisation programme.
(i) Technical scrutiny of the schemes chalked out by the Project Implementation committees and according technical approval.

(j) Correspondence pertaining to Rural Industries Project Scheme.

(k) Work connected with State Level Advisory committee meetings.

(l) Countersigning of T. A. Bills of the members of the State Level Advisory Committee.

(m) Attending seminars and other All India conferences on Rural Industries Projects.

(n) All Budget Matters and Financial Sanctions pertaining to Rural Industries Project.

6. Director of Controlled Commodities (Ex-Officio Joint Director of Industries and Commerce.)

(a) Administering and Implementing control orders relating to distribution of Iron and Steel; Coal and Coke Textile and Cement.

(b) Issuing release orders and permits to the General Public and Fabricators in respect of Controlled commodities (Iron and Steel Cement, Coal and Coke).

(c) Attending meetings and conferences relating to committees on Iron and Steel; Coal and Coke, etc., both in and outside of the State.

(d) Supervision of the Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur.

7 Joint Director (Leather):

(a) Formulation and implementation of the scheme
(b) Land Acquisition and construction of buildings for Model Tannery and Model Leather Goods and Footwear Units.

(c) Purchase of Machinery and Equipment required by the Government Tanning and Footwear Units.

(d) Supervision of all the departmental Leather Units and Co-operatives.

(e) Establishment matters pertaining to the staff working under leather industry.

(f) Account matters pertaining to Leather Industry.

(g) To scrutinize all the applications for loan to leather industry under State Aid to Industries Act and also grant in aid applications and to make necessary recommendations to the concerned authorities for their disposal.

(h) Audit reports of the departmental Leather Units and preparation of proforma of accounts.

(i) To afford necessary technical guidance to all those who are connected with the Leather Industry with a view of improving the industry on modern lines.

(j) All correspondence pertaining to Gazetted Establishments, transfers, sanction of leave etc., of the staff employed in Leather wing.

(k) All Disciplinary cases pertaining to Gazetted establishments (Leather Wing).
(l) To consider all applications received for undergoing training to improved techniques in the Institute of Leather Technology Madras Central Footwear Technological Institute, Guindy, Madras etc., and to make necessary recommendations for their deputation.

(m) To draw up syllabus for candidates undergoing training in Tanning and Manufacture of Leather Goods in improved techniques in the departmental Units.

(n) To fix up targets of production in all the departmental production-cum-Training centres based on the installed capacity so as to enable the units to run on sound scientific and commercial lines.

c) To attend to the entire work connected with the meetings and other matters of the Advisory Leather Board.

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

1. Deputy Director (Small Scale Industries):
   (a) Formulation and implementation of Schemes for the development of Small Scale Industries (including Coir, Glass and Ceramic Industries).
   (b) Land acquisition and construction of buildings relating to Departmental Small Scale Industries Schemes.
   (c) Purchase of Machinery and Equipment required by the Departmental units.
   (d) Supervision of the working of all Departmental Small Scale Units including recruitment of
trainees, purchase of raw materials maintenance of accounts etc.

(e) All work connected with All India Small Scale Industries Board and its meetings Coir Board, State Advisory Board for Small Scale Industries and correspondence with Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) and Industries Service Institute.

(f) Supply of machinery on Hire Purchase Terms by the National Small Industries Corporation and correspondence relating thereto.

(g) Preparation of Small Scale Industries Schemes and giving technical advice to intending entrepreneurs.

2. Deputy Director (Large Scale Industries):

(a) Correspondence pertaining to Licensing Committee Meetings and Licensing of Industries under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act 1951.

(b) All correspondence pertaining to the establishment of Major Projects (Synthetic Drugs Project, Steel Plant, Heavy Electrical Plant etc.).

(c) Administration of the Commercial concerns, run by the Department (Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur and Block Glass Works, Gudur).

(d) Purchase of machinery and raw materials required by the Commercial concerns.

(e) Appointment of Agents for selling the goods manufactured in the Government Commercial Concerns.
54 16th March, 1964


(g) Establishment of Development Areas.

(h) Giving Technical Guidance and Assistance to intending entrepreneurs in setting up Industries.

(i) Work connected with the meetings of the Standing Advisory Committee for Major Industries, Project Coordination Committee etc.

3. Deputy Director (Industrial Cooperatives & Extension)

(a) Implementation of Plan Schemes.

(b) Sanction of funds to Industrial Cooperatives by the State Government.

(c) Review of work of Assistant Directors so far it relates to Industrial Co-operatives.

(d) Review of the progress in the implementation of the schemes approved by the Khadi Board and other financing Agencies.

(e) Review of the work of Special staff for Supervision of Industrial Cooperatives.

(f) Compilation of the monthly and quarterly statistical statements on the work of societies.

(g) Obtaining of reports on the general working of the societies.

(h) Preparation and submission of the statistical statement on Cooperative Movement in India to
the Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, State Government and Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

(i) Coordination of the work of Assistant Directors, the State Khadi Board Zonal Director of the Khadi Commission, Cooperative Organisers, Liaison Officers of the Khadi Commission.

(j) Provision of Financial Assistance to Societies.

(k) The Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Ltd., Hyderabad Coordination of the activities of the primaries with the Federation.

4. Deputy Director (Cottage Industries and Village Industries):

(a) To ensure that the target of the industrial Cooperatives fixed by the All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission are fulfilled.

(b) To utilise the services of suitable Registered Institutions for organisation and sponsoring of village industries cooperatives in their areas of operation.

(c) To arrange for conversion of Registered Institutions into one or more cooperatives where such conversion is possible and desirable in the interest of development of village Industries.

(d) To try to eliminate the causes that lead to delay in the registration of village Industries Cooperatives and in approval of amendments to their bye-laws.

(e) To take or suggest steps for provision of timely and adequate finance to village industries coope-
ratives and for punctual repayment thereof and for this purpose, to examine and report to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, cases of Individual societies or groups of societies, if any, whose needs may not be fully satisfied by the existing patterns or financial assistance,

(f) To assess the extent and nature of the trained personnel required for appointment of efficient and qualified secretaries/managers and Accountants for Village Industries Cooperatives and to submit a programme for training of such personnel as well as the full information required by the Commission, to enable it to sponsor necessary training programme and get it executed through suitable agencies.

(g) To visit and inspect village industries co-operatives and provide the assistance and guidance necessary for their efficient working in general and for the proper utilisation and repayment of the Finance given to them by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, and for fulfilment of the production targets in particular.

(h) To bring to the notice of the Registrar and/or Director and the Head of the Audit Section, if any, all cases of Village Industries Cooperatives which have not been audited for more than a year and to see that these and other cooperatives particularly those who avail themselves or used to avail themselves of the financial and other schemes of assistance of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and regularly audited every year.

(i) To maintain contacts and cooperation with the State Khadi and Village Industries Board, the
Development Commissioners of the States concerned, the Zonal Directors and the Industry Organisers of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission with a view to execution of the Commission's programme of Cooperativisation of village industries and to ensure that all the financial and other assistance available from them reaches the cooperatives promptly.

(j) To submit periodical returns to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission regularly and to ensure that the village Industries Cooperatives submit the periodical returns regularly.

(k) Generally to act as Liaison Officer between the Department and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and to do such other things as are necessary for fulfilment of the programme of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission through Village Industries Cooperatives.

5. Progress and Evaluation Officer:

(a) All Correspondence pertaining to the implementation of the scheme of Rural Industries Projects.

(b) Work connected with the meetings of the State Level Advisory Committee.

(c) Rendering necessary advice to entrepreneurs intending to set up Small Industries in the Project areas.

(d) Correspondence connected with the implementation of the Small and Village Industries in the Project Areas.
(e) Watching the progress of the schemes implemented under Rural Industrialisation Programme in the Project Areas.

(f) Evaluation of the results of the Rural Industrialisation Programme in the project areas.

(g) Supervision of the schemes started in Rural Industries Projects.

(h) Maintaining Liaison with all sectors of development in the Department to ensure co-ordinated development of activities in the project areas.

(i) Correspondence relating to collection of information from the projects and submission of progress and other reports to State Government and Government of India.

(j) Assisting the Joint Director (Rural Industries Project) in all technical and administrative matters.

(k) Co-ordinating the activities in the Project Areas.

6. **Sericultural Expert**:

(a) Formulation and implementation of the schemes for the development of Eri, Seri and Tassar Culture Industry in the State.

(b) Inspection of Plan and non-Plan schemes for the development of Eri, Seri and Tassar culture.

(c) Inspection of the offices of the Sericultural Assistants, Hindupur and Assistant Sericultural Expert, Manair.

(d) Technical Collaboration of various aspects of the schemes between the Assistant Sericultural
Expert, Manair and Hindupur with those of other departmental officers viz., Assistant Directors of Industries and Commerce who are also incharge of implementation of schemes.

(e) Budget, Revised Estimates and appropriations in respect of all schemes under Sericulture.

(f) Watching of progress of all the schemes and submission of quarterly and other progress reports to the Central Silk Board through the State Government.

(g) Attending meetings and various conferences connected with the industry.

(h) General Development of the Silk Industry in the State.

7. Deputy Director (General)

(a) All matters relating to sanction, disbursement and recovery of loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

(b) All matters relating to sanction of loans, disbursement and recovery under the scheme for amelioration of unemployment in the Twin Cities.

(c) All correspondence relating to Establishment, matters pertaining to the non-Gazetted personnel.

(d) Correspondence relating to Plan Programme.

(e) Supervision of work relating to allotment of Iron and Steel Coal and coke; non-ferrous metals and other controlled raw materials.

(f) Supervision of work relating to issue of essentiality certificates to industrialists for import of
machinery and raw materials from foreign countries.

(g) Correspondence relating to sanction of grants-in-aid to Cottage and Small Scale Industries and Institutions and other individuals.

(h) Correspondence relating to allotment of alcohol to French Polish makers, industrial laboratories, educational institutions etc.

8. **Deputy Director (Handicrafts):**

(a) To assist the Joint Director (Cottage Industries and Industrial Cooperatives) in matters pertaining to the development of Handicrafts.

(b) To prepare Five Year Plans and Annual Plans for Handicrafts.

(c) To supervise the implementation of the schemes relating to Handicrafts all over the State.

(d) To collect necessary statistics and data about the Handicrafts industries and the craftsman working in these industries in their Technical and Social aspects.

(e) To control and guide the work of the Assistant Directors in the Districts and also the Government Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Emporium of the Nirmal Industry at Hyderabad.

(f) To Supervise the work of the Assistant Director (Quality Marking) and Assistant Director (Survey) and Manager, Export Promotion.

(g) To act as the Drawing and Designing Officer for Handicrafts schemes implemented by the Head Office.
(h) To Plan and organise participations in various exhibitions and popularise Handicrafts Products.

(i) To receive foreign delegations and distinguished visitors to the state for furtherance of the interests of Handicrafts.

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

1. Assistant Director (Administration Non-Technical):

(a) Proceedings of schemes submitted by the Panchayat Samithis for implementation, under the community Development Programme, issue of sanctions wherever they are within the powers delegated to the Joint Director or Director of Industries & Commerce, or obtaining Government orders for their implementation, wherever necessary.

(b) Study and review of the progress in the implementation of the schemes under the Community Development Programme.

(c) Study and review of the technical and administrative control exercised by the District Officers on the implementation of the programmes in the blocks.

(d) Study and review of the work of the Extension Officers (Industries).

(e) Correspondence pertaining to the administration of the two Pilot Project Areas, viz., the Kakinada Peddapuram Pilot Project and Mulug Pilot Project.

(f) Administration of the 7 Regional Rural Artisans Training Centres functioning in the Districts of
Hyderabad, Mahboobnagar, Nalgonda, Chittoor, Samalkot, Vizagapatam and Kurnool.

(g) Preparation of annual programmes and budget estimates in respect of schemes to be maintained in Stage II Blocks by grants-in-aid made by the Department and related correspondence.

(h) Study and extension of the recommendations made by the All India Conferences etc., relating to the Development of Industries and the Panchayat Raj.

(i) Correspondence pertaining to the Recoveries of loans sanctioned under the Community Development Funds.

(j) All other miscellaneous correspondence pertaining to the Community Development Programme.

2. **Assistant Director (Planning):**

(a) Preparation and submission of Five Year Plans.

(b) Preparation and submission of Annual Plans and Revised Plans.

(c) Preparation and submission of Monthly Progress Reports.

(d) Preparation and submission of Quarterly Progress Report.

(e) Watching the progress of expenditure on Plan Schemes.

(f) Attending to the correspondence relating to Central Assistance in respect of plan schemes etc.
(g) Review of the progress of the Plan Schemes.

(h) Scrutiny of Tour Programmes of all the Assistant Directors.

(i) Review of the Monthly tour diaries of all the Assistant Directors.

(j) Attending to all the correspondence relating to the four Village Industries Artisans Training Centres, Gram Sevak Training Centres, Gopannapalem.

(k) Supervising all the tribal Welfare Schemes and attending to their correspondence etc.

(l) Attending to the correspondence relating to the Audit reports and accounts of Government Commercial concerns viz., Government Ceramic Factory & Government Block Glass Works, Gudur.

(m) Correspondence relating to the schemes of the Indian Conference of Social Work Hyderabad Branch.

(n) Correspondence relating to the Office of the Textile Designer, Mushirabad.

(o) Attending to other Miscellaneous Correspondence viz., Techno–Economic Survey etc.

(p) Preparation of Master Plan for Nagarjunasagar Ayacut area.

3. **Assistant Director (Handicrafts):**

(a) Assisting the Joint Director (Cottage Industries) and the Deputy Director (Handicrafts) in formulating and implementing the schemes for
the development of Handicrafts in the state except the schemes relating to Marketing; doing the ground and exploratory work in respect of each newly proposed schemes and submitting them for further processing, if any.

(b) Studying the working of each schemes relating to Handicrafts and watching the progress of work under each scheme and making suggestions towards the development of the crafts on right lines.

(c) Undertaking periodical inspection of the Industrial Cooperatives and other units engaged in the implementation of the scheme and making reports on their working.

(d) Supervising the work of the staff incharge of quality Control and ensuring successful implementation of the schemes.

(e) Ensuring production of Handicrafts articles of uniform quality and making necessary steps to ensure production of such goods corresponding to the pattern of demand.

f) Looking after the general interests of the promotion of Handicrafts.

g) Guiding the work of the Handicrafts Section in regard to the proper implementation of the schemes; and

(h) Making arrangements necessary for conducting the meeting of the State Handicrafts Advisory Board and the Sub–Committee.

4. Assistant Director (Marketing)

(a) Assisting the Joint Director (Cottage Industries) and the Deputy Director (Handicrafts) in formulating the schemes relating to marketing.
(b) Studying the possibilities of development of markets for the State’s Handicrafts and Cottage Industries Products within and outside the State and in other countries.

(c) Studying the market trends and placing Handicrafts products in touch with potential markets.

(d) Studying consumer tastes and preferences.

(e) Looking after the affairs of the various Emporia in the State and to undertake Periodical inspections.

(f) Arranging compilation of publicity literature and display of articles.

(g) Arranging proper and speedy procurement of goods from Handicrafts Co-operatives and other suitable agencies.

(h) Looking after the promotion of Export of Handicrafts.

(i) Preparation of Annual Proforma accounts for the emporia.

(5) **Assistant Director (Quality Marking)**:

(a) The Asst. Director (Quality Marking) shall assist the Jt. Director (Industries and Commerce) (Cottage Industries and Industrial Co-operatives) and Dy. (Director Handicrafts) in formulating and implementing schemes for Quality Marking of Handicrafts in the State, and do the ground and exploratory work in respect of each newly proposed schemes and submit them for further processing if any.
(b) He shall be incharge of correspondence etc., in the Directorate relating to Quality Marking and all files on Quality Marking of Handicrafts in the Central Office shall be routed through him to the Deputy Director (Handicrafts).

(c) The Asst. Director (Quality Marking) would be in supervisory charge of the quality marking units in the States.

(d) He shall be responsible for ensuring that Quality Marking done in strict accordance with the specifications prescribed for each product.

(e) He shall undertake visits to the craft centres falling under the scheme and study the process of production.

(f) He shall study the working of each scheme relating to Quality Marking of Handicrafts and watch the progress of work under each scheme and make suggestions towards the improvement of the work on right lines and expanding the scope of the programme to include more and more production units.

(g) He shall undertake periodical inspection of Quality Marking units and submit reports on their working.

(h) He shall be incharge of the Quality Marking unit and Laboratory at Hyd. and shall conduct experiments on standardisation of quality in the Handicrafts products of the State after submitting necessary proposals and obtaining orders in collaboration with the Research and Design Officer, Hyd.

(i) He shall guide the Quality marking M (a) section, in regard to the proper implementation of the quality marking scheme.
(j) He shall guide the staff on quality marking scheme on technical matters.

(k) He shall make thorough investigations and recommend ways and means of bringing down the cost of Handicrafts which are being quality market.

(l) He shall submit proposals for arranging the necessary laboratories at Hyderabad, Warangal, Eluru and Narsapur. After taking necessary sanction of the Government, he shall be responsible for establishing the Laboratories and guidance of the staff in applying the method of testing according to the specifications laid down by the All India Handicrafts Board and Indian Standards Institution.

(m) He shall be in close touch with the Assistant Director (Handicrafts), manager export promotion and other emporia with regard to the day-to-day changes in the consumers tastes and plan the line of production and the changes brought about in the standards of quality of the project.

(n) He shall be in touch with the Indian Standards Institution. All India Handicrafts Board and other allied agencies within and outside the State including the Directorate of Industries of other States with regard to the Quality and standards of the articles brought under the purview of the scheme.

6. Asst. Director (Steel) Director of Controlled Commodities Office

(a) Supervision of the work relating to Iron and Steel and Cement.
(b) Scrutiny of proposals towards the supply of Iron Steel and Cement before submission to Director of Controlled Commodities.

(c) Signing of permits for Iron and Steel and Cement in respect of all cases in which Director of Controlled Commodities passes final orders.

7. Asst. Director (Headquarters) Director of Controlled Commodities office:

(a) Supervision of the work relating to supply of coal and coke and textiles.

(b) Supervision of accounts and establishment matters and correspondence relating to Oil Technological Research Institute, Anantapur.

(c) Signing of permits for coke, coal and textile in respect of all cases, in which Directors of Controlled Commodities passes final orders.

8. Commercial Intelligence Officer.

(a) Conducting enquiries about financial standing of firm.

(b) Conducting enquiries about complaints made by foreign firms against commercial concerns of this State and furnishing suitable reports to the respective authorities.

(c) Collection of data relating to:

1. Production in certain selected Industries.
2. Weekly average prices of agricultural commodities.
3. Weekly season reports.
4. Index numbers of wholesale prices of certain commodities.
5. Cotton Pressing and cotton ginning units.

6. Information about Industries to be furnished to the State Editor, district Gazetters Hyd.

7. Mineral potential of the State.

(d) Arranging participations by the Dept. in various exhibitions.

(e) Arranging issue of advertisements in news papers journals etc. and payment of advertisement bills relating thereto.

(f) Preparation of Articles indicating activities of this department and sending the same for publication in various journals etc. at the request of the concerned publishers.

(g) Answering of Trade and Indl. enquiries made by various chambers of commerce, and other departments.

(h) Compilation of Annual Administration report and preparation of maps indicating location of industries and the facilities like power.

(i) Study of Incidence of taxes on Industries.

(j) Examining the condition of certain industries to accord tariff protection to them.

(k) Study of Export promotion Measures and convening of periodical meetings of the A. P. State Export Promotion committee, and the Sub-committees for:

1. Industrial Products.

2. Agricultural products.


(l) Dissemination of information about Trade Agreement and Export Promotional Measures taken by
Govt. of India, various export promotional councils and export promotion advisory boards.

(m) Examining and recommending of requests received from industrialists for providing transport facilities on priority basis.

(n) Compilation of data pertaining to the industrial survey conducted by this department.

(o) Furnishing of information relating to Industries Sector, to Govt., for incorporation in the journal "A. P."

(p) Work pertaining to Organisation and Method.
   1. Field Officer (Blacksmithy & Hand Tools).
   2. Field Officer (Bicycles & Sewing Machines).
   3. Field Officer (Batteries & Electrical Appliances).
   4. Field Officer (Match Industries).
   5. Field Officer (Industrial Estates).
   6. Field Officer (Ceramics & Potteries).

Duties:

(a) They should collect and compile in suitable registers relevant statistical information and data in respect of all the units in their particular field. The above information should relate to all the units, whether registered or unregistered, in the private sector, co-operative sector as well as departmental units. They should bring up to date the data from time to time. The information collected should be analysed under different heads viz., employment, capital investment, production etc.,

(b) They should inspect all departmental units as well as those in the co-operative and private sectors to which any financial assistance has been given. Departmental units should be visited at least twice
a year and the other units at least once a year. The object of these visits is to give technical units. They may also visit other private units on request or otherwise and give technical assistance and guidance.

(c) They should formulate new model schemes in the respective sectors for the guidance of intending entrepreneurs. They should give technical assistance and guidance to all such entrepreneurs who desire to set up new industries. They should also bring up to date existing model schemes relating to their particular field.

(d) If any supplemental information or data is required in respect of any of the units who have applied for controlled or imported material etc., they should inspect such units on request from the Industrial Engineer or other Dept. Officers and furnish the required information or data.

(e) They should study all journals and books received in the Library and they may also suggest the purchase of such new journals and books as they may consider necessary for the Library.

Duties and Responsibilities Attached to the post of Assistant Director

(FOOTWEAR)

1. To Assist the Joint Director (Leather) in formulation and implementation of the schemes for the development of footwear and leather goods manufacture in the State.

2. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in attending to cases pertaining to land acquisition and construction of buildings for Model Footwear and Leather Goods Units.
3. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in purchasing of machinery and equipment required for the footwear and leather goods units.

4. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in the supervision of all the departmental units and cooperative pertaining to the Leather Industry.

5. To assist Joint Director (Leather) in scrutinising all the loan applications received for leather industry under States Aid to Industries Act and also grant in aid applications and in making necessary recommendations to the concerned authorities for their disposal.

6. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in affording necessary technical guidance to all those who are connected with tanning and leather industry in order to improve the industry on Modern lines.

7. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in considering all applications received for undergoing training in improved techniques in the institute of leather technology, Madras, Central Footwear Technological Institute, Guindy, Madras etc., and in making necessary recommendations for their deputation.

8. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in drawing up syllabus for candidates undergoing training in the manufacture of footwear and leather goods in improved techniques in the departmental units.

9. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in fixing up targets of production in all departmental production-cum-Training Centre based on the installed capacity so as to enable the units to run on sound, scientific and commercial lines.

10. To assist the Joint Director (Leather) in attending to the entire work connected with the meetings and the other matters of the Advisory Leather Board.
Oral Answers to Questions
16th March, 1964

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Colonisation schemes Started during 1962-63.

* 960 (A) (3346) Q.— Sri A. Sarveswara Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) Whether new schemes of colonisation were started to prevent the tribes from 'Podu' cultivation and to induce them to take settled cultivation during 1962-63;

(b) if so, where they were started; and

(c) what was the amount allotted for colonisation schemes for 1962-63;

The Minister for Excise and Prohibition (Sri M. R. AppaRao) :—(a) No new schemes were started during 1962-63.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
Amounts allotted for purchase of bulls to Sugalies and Girijans.

736 –

* 65 (2716) Q.— Sri P. Subbaiah (Put by Sri M. Pitchayya) :— Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts allotted for the Sugalies and other Girijans during 1960–61 for the purchase of bulls for cultivation in the State;

(b) whether the allotted amounts were spent for the same;

(c) if not, the amounts unspent;

(d) did the Reclamation Officer, Kurnool distribute the allotted amounts to the Sugalies of Markapur taluk, Kurnool district; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao :—(a) An amount of Rs. 3,59,640/– for Telangana region under grant-in-aid schemes and Rs. 2,40,000/– for Andhra region under Centrally sponsored schemes were allotted.

(b) An amount of Rs. 3,58,095/– in Telangana and an amount of Rs. 2,24,375/– in Andhra have been spent.

(c) An amount of Rs. 1,545/– in Telangana and an amount of Rs. 15,625/– in Andhra region have not been spent.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As the additional allotment of Rs. 20,000/– for Kurnool District was made available to the Collector by the Director of Social Welfare at the fag-end of the financial year, the amount could not be disbursed, though orders were passed sanctioning the amounts.
76 16th March, 1964

Oral Answers to Questions

For all the 11 district—each district was allotted some amount and finally Rs.2,40,000 was allotted and Rs.2,24,000 was spent.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

737—

* 1370 Q.—Sri D. Seetharamiah (Madanapalle) :— Will the hon. Minister for Excise and prohibition be pleased to state :

(a) the amount granted by the Government to Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay for 1962–63; and

(b) whether the Government have in any way been benefited or made use of the researches made therein?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao :—(a) Rs. 10,000/- each year.

(b) The training imparted in this institute to the Executive Officers deputed by Government was found useful.

Boarding Houses and Middy Meal Centers opened in agency area.

738—

* 205–A (3344) Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao :—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state :
(a) the cost of books, slates and clothing supplied free to the students and their number in agency area, in 1961–62 and 1962–63;

(b) the number of Boarding Houses and Middy Meal Centres opened during the years 1961–62 and 1962–63;

(c) whether quarters for teachers were constructed in the agency area; and

(d) the number of pre-metric residential scholarships given during the year 1962–63?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—(a) Rs. 86,000/- during 1961–62 and Rs. 83,300/- during 1962–63. The number of students benefited during 1961–62 was 14,334 and during 1962–63 was 13,887.

(b) Four new Boarding Houses were opened in 1961–62. No new Boarding Houses were opened in 1962–63.

The number of Midday Meal Centres opened during 1961–62 was 32 and during 1962–63 was 11.

(c) Yes, Sir, 31.

(d) 220.


739—

* 649 Q.—Sri Tenenti Viswanatham:—Will the hon. Minister for Excise and Prohibition be pleased to state:

(a) how many Grants-in-Aid were made in the year 1961–62 in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad;

(b) were the Grants-in-Aid intended for individuals or institutions;

(c) how many applications were there;
(d) whether the Director took any steps to verify whether all the applications existed physically and whether they actually made the applications;

(e) how many cases were there of cash grants;

(f) whether the Director has taken any steps; to see that the grantees received the actual amounts and that they utilised the grants for the purpose for which they were taken;

(g) what is the procedure followed in considering applications for grants; and

(h) whether any Women Executive Officer was entrusted with the work of verifying the bona fides of all the applications?

Sri M. R. Appa Rao:—(a) 113.
(b) For both, Sir.
(c) 220.
(d) Yes, Sir.
(e) Fifteen.
(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(h) Yes, Sir. The Assistant Women’s Welfare Officer, Hyderabad.

Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Procedure for sanctioning Grant-in-Aid by the Women’s Welfare Department.

Registered Voluntary Institutions or Organisations doing welfare work for women and children are eligible for the aid. The amount of grant to be sanctioned to an
institution is considered on its actual working and also on condition that each such institution contributes 1/3rd expenditure and 2/3rd of expenditure will be given as grant. The grant will be sanctioned only to the Registered institutions with reputation and good social workers as members on the Committee. The Asst. Women's Welfare Officers thoroughly investigated the cases as the amount allotted for each District is very limited. The institutions to which the grant is recommended should be prepared to abide by certain prescribed terms and conditions and execute a stamped agreement at the time of payment of the grant. Registered Women's Co-operative Societies may also be considered for sanctioning Grant-in-Aid so as to enable the poor members to pay for working and share capital.

Grant not exceeding Rs. 500/- is considered for deserving women in shape of sewing machines, supply of goats, sheep, she-buffalows, petty shops etc. This grant is intended for the women who are less educated, destitute, widows or deserted wives who have no other means of living. Maximum grant of Rs. 500/- is considered only in case of purchase of she-buffalows. In all these cases many applications in the prescribed forms have to be detained and sent after following the rules prescribed for the same.

In certain cases, cash payments are made to individuals under Grant-in-Aid. In all such cases, where cash is paid as grant, the Asst. Women's Welfare Officers while obtaining stamped receipts for the amounts paid to the individuals, should get the receipts attested by some respectable people of the locality. The lumpsum amount sanctioned for each individual should not be handed-over to the
grantee, as she might spend the entire amount for a purpose other than for which sanction is accorded, in which case the object of the scheme will be defeated.

With a view to overcome this, the Asst. Women's Welfare Officers are instructed to release in the first instance, a part of the grant which is absolutely necessary for the purpose and the balance must be got remitted in the Bank Account in the name of the individual. The Pass Book of Savings Bank Account should be kept either with the Asst. Women's Welfare Officer or the Organiser, as the case may be. The next withdrawal should be permitted subsequently, when there is justification for it. As regards the grants given in the shape of animals, goats, etc., the receipts obtained from the individuals should also be get signed by respectable witnesses at the time of supplying animals and getting the receipt for the same. As already instructed, the Assistant Women's Welfare Officers should maintain a register, wherein the details of grants issued to the individuals are recorded and it should be produced at the time of inspection by the Director or other Officers of the Department.

The Assistant Women's Welfare Officer of the Districts and in the headquarters disseminate information in their contracts with all the local bodies that grants from the Directorate of women's Welfare are available. On the strength of this information, applications are received from institutions and individuals in prescribed form. The Field Officers of the Department then check up the contents of the applications by personal enquiries and inspection and send their recommendations in the form of a report regarding every application received. On receipt of these recommendations the Head Office sanctions the grants,
Sanction is conveyed not only to the District Officers, but also to the individual concerned. The budget allotment of the Directorate of Women’s Welfare for the purpose of grant is distributed to all the districts keeping in view the facts bearing on the subject such as the capacity of the District Officers to spend the amounts and their requirements etc., and this is sent to all the Districts in a consolidated form to let them knew the ceiling upto which grants can be made for every district. The Assistant Women’s Welfare Officer in the company of the Field Officer who conduct the enquiry and also some witnesses, distributes the grant amongst the applicants and takes acknowledge­ments therefor. There is a follow-up programme to ensure that the grants are spent or utilised in the manner prescribed by the Department for which purpose instructions have already been issued by the Director of Women Welfare.

The Assistant women’s Welfare Officers should submit the entire record of their investigation to the Director of Women’s Welfare together with all the applications, received by them for Grant-in-Aid. They should invariably furnish their remarks against each case and if they recommend any particular case for Grant-in-Aid they should offer detailed remarks against that case, justifying their choice.

Thus every step is being taken to see that the grants are given only to those deserving and there is little scope or any malpractice.
The date when these rules were made is not available.

*Mr. Speaker:*—He is not going to put another questions unless he puts the question when are you going to inform him again?

*Sri M. R. Appa Rao:*—I will enquire and inform the member, Sir.

*Mr. Speaker:*—When?

*Sri M. R. Appa Rao:*—He need not put another question as to whether these rules are made after the question was put.

*Mr. Speaker:*—Not only Mr. Viswanatham; some other members might be interested. There is no point in your telling that you will tell Mr. Viswanatham privately outside the House after making enquiries.

*Sri M. R. Appa Rao:*—Whatever omission is there, I will place the information on the Table.
Mr. Speaker:—(To Sri Viswanatham) You sent the question in November; we got the answer on March 4th; we do not know what order they follow; it must have been included as per the answers received, one after another.

Mr. Speaker:—As per the answers we have included in the list.

Starting of House Mortgage Bank:

* 477 (4915) Q.—Sri K. Rajamallu:— Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state:

whether the Government propose to establish a House Mortgage Bank for the Low Income Group House owners on the lines of land mortgage Bank, for protecting the poor house owners from the Private Money lenders?
The Minister for Municipal Administration (Sri A. Venkataramayya) :—The answer is in the negative.

Low Income Group Houses in Karimnagar.

741—

* 2459-R Q.—Sri A. Ramachaudra Reddy (Put by Sri V. Visweswara Rao) :-Will the hon. Minister for Municipal Administration be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Low Income Group Houses constructed in Karimnagar by the City Municipality;

(b) since how long they are being let out on rent; and

(c) the amount of rent that is being charged for each quarter and the total amount of rent so far received from the above quarters?

Sri A. Venkatramayya ; —(a) 24.
(b) Since 1960.
(c) At Rs. 10/- P. M. Total rent collected upto the end of October, 1963 is Rs. 2,056/—.

Theft of Idols.

742—

* 1960 Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao :— Will the hon. Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that an inter-State gang of racketeers is active in South India and have stolen a good number of idols from centuries old temples mostly from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of such temples, their location and the number of idols lost so far; and
(c) whether any arrests were made in connection with this racket?

The Minister for Religious and Charitable Endowments Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi): — (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The location and the names of temples from which idols have been stolen are as follows:

A. **Cuddapah district**:
   1. Eshwara Temple ... Kamalapuram.
   2. Chowdeshwari Temple Kalasapad.
   3. Eshwara Temple ... Pullampet.
   5. Eshwara Temple ... Cuddapah Taluk.
   7. Lakshmi Narayana Swamy Temple ... Nandalur.
   8. Venugopalaswami Temple Vontimitta.

B. **Kurnool district**:
   1. Chenna Keshavaswami Temple ... Bandi Atmakur.
   2. Rangaswami Temple ... Koilakunta.
   3. Lakshmi Narasimhaswami Temple ... Giddalur.

C. **Chittor district**:
   1. Veerabhadraswami Temple Puthalpet.

D. **Nellore district**:
   1. Someswaraswami Temple Kalvoy.

E. **Warangal district**:
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F. Nalgonda district:

G. Nizamabad district:
   2. Sri Ramachandra Swamy Temple  ... Neela Village, Bodhan Taluk.

H. Hyderabad district.
   1. Sri Shiva Lingam Temple  Kusmasundaram village, Pargi Taluk.

So far, 83 idols are reported to have been lost, of which 63 have been recovered since.

(c) 10 arrests have so far been made in connection with this racket.
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(a) whether the Government have been offering monetary help and facilities for Chess Champions of Andhra Pradesh to participate in the International Chess Tournaments; and

(b) if so, what are the amounts given and other facilities offered during the last three years:

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) There are two Chess Associations which are affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council viz., (a) The Andhra State Association, Vijayawada and (2) The Chess Association of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. Government do not give any monetary help to these Associations directly. But they give annual grants

Annual grants given to Andhra Pradesh Sports Councils.

* 466 (4859) Q.—Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—Will th. hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been offering monetary help and facilities for Chess Champions of Andhra Pradesh to participate in the International Chess Tournaments; and

(b) if so, what are the amounts given and other facilities offered during the last three years:

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) There are two Chess Associations which are affiliated to the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council viz., (a) The Andhra State Association, Vijayawada and (2) The Chess Association of Hyderabad, Hyderabad. Government do not give any monetary help to these Associations directly. But they give annual grants
to the A. P. Sports Council, which in turn gives monentary help and other facilities to the Associations.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement placed on the Table of the House.*

The following financial assistance was given by the Andhra Pradesh Sports Council to the
(i) Andhra Chess Association, Vijayawada
(ii) The Chess Association of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.

(1) *Andhra State Chess Association, Vijayawada.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of grants</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Date of release</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(b) Annual grant for 1962–63</td>
<td>Rs. 600/-</td>
<td>2–11–1962.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Annual grant for 1963–64</td>
<td>The A. P. Sports Council has not yet released the grant for 1963–64, as there are some disputes in the Andhra Chess Association, Vijayawada and pending a decision by the All India Chess Federation, as to which is the bona fide body of the Andhra State Chess Association.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) *Chess Association of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.*

(a) To meet the deficit in conducting the 4th National Chess Championship in December, 1961... Rs. 1,000 24–5–1963.
(b) Towards the incidental expenses of Sri Mohd Hassan who participated in the XV Chess Olympiad at Varna, Bulgaria.

(c) Annual grant for the year 1962–63. Rs. 600 23–2–1963.

(d) Annual grant for the year 1963–64. Rs. 600 13–5–1963.

Number of Sainik Schools in the State.

1367—

1366 Q.— Sri D. Seetharamaiah:— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in the State;

(b) the number of students studying therein; and

(c) will the Government place a copy of the rules governing the admission of students to each institution on the Table of the House?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) One.

(b) 364.

(c) A copy of the rules is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Rules of the Sainik Schools.

Admission:

i) Boys between the age of 9 and 11 will be admitted into the school;

ii) No children except sons of members of staff shall be admitted as Day scholars;
iii) 67% of the seats at each school will be reserved for boys from the State in which the school is located;

iv) 33% of the seats will be reserved for children of service personnel;

Admission Test:

i) Admissions will be on the basis of an all-India Entrance Examination for all schools;

ii) There will be two written papers one in Arithmetic and the other in General knowledge;

The boys seeking admission to the lower classes that is, V and VI would be permitted to answer the question paper in their Regional languages provided a Sainik School is located in that Region. The question papers would be set in such a way that boys from the different social backgrounds would be able to choose and answer different groups of questions.

Baquer Mahmood,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—No, Sir, there is no such proposal. This is a Military School for boys.

Allowance paid for food in the Orphanages and Boarding Houses.

1368—

* 1760 Q.—Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya:—Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:
(a) whether it is a fact that the inmates of Orphanages and Boarding Houses in the State are granted 25 np. per day per head towards cost of food; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to revise the same as this was fixed long ago when the prices were low?

_Sri P. V. G. Raju_ :—(a) Grants are paid at the rate of Rs. 8 per month per boarder.

(b) In the budget proposals the amount has been charged, Sir, and the same amount that is going to be paid for the Harijans and backward communities living in hostels will be paid. An announcement was made by the Finance Minister in the budget speech. I am making a correction to the answer already provided.

Rs. 15 is the amount being given to all the categories. Orphanages will also get Rs. 15 per head per orphan.

_Admission of Disabled Persons to the Secondary Grade Training._

1369—

* 2082 Q.—_Sri K. Guruswamy Reddy (Put by Sri S. Vemayya)_ :— Will the hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule prohibiting persons who are blind of one eye or crippled of one leg from undergoing secondary grade training?
(b) if so, whether the said restriction will be discontinued; and
(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—(a) According to rule 113 (3) of M. E. Rs., every candidate for admission has to produce a certificate of health prescribed in Appendix-20.A of the Rules. There is no specific rule as such, prohibiting persons with deformities of the kind referred to from undergoing secondary grade training.

(b) and (c): Do not arise in view of the answer to (a) above.

National Awards to the Teachers.

1370—

* 3190 Q.—Sri A. Sarveswara Rao:— Will the hon Minister for Education be pleased to state:

who are the teachers that have been selected from Primary as well as Secondary Schools in Andhra Pradesh by the Government of India for this year (1963) National Awards in recognition of their meritorious services to the Community?

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—

Primary Teachers

(1) Sri M. Lakshmana Swamy, Assistant Teacher.
    Samithi Junior Basic Elementary School,
    Karapu, East Godavary District.

(2) Sri T. Subba Rao, Headmaster,
    Special Panchayat Samithi Higher Elementary School,
    Undi, West Godavari District.

(3) Sri Shesham Rama Swamy, Teacher,
    Government Middle School, Karimnagar.
Oral Answers to Questions 16th March, 1964 93

(4) Sri U. Venkataswamy, Headmaster,
Panchayat Samithi Elementary School,
Jillela, Kurnool District.

Secondary School Teachers.

(1) Sri M. Srinivasa Rao, Headmaster,
Zilla Parishad Higher Secondary School,
Narasannapet, Srikakulam District.

(2) Sri R. T. Ranga Reddy, Headmaster,
Zilla Parishad High School,
Pakala, Chittoor District.

Transfer of Medical Students to Government Colleges
in the city.

1371—

* 1604 Q.—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu :— Will the hon
Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government requested
recently the Osmania University to take on transfer about
11 students belonging to privately run Kakatiya Medical
College, Warangal to Government Colleges in the City;

(b) whether they were transferred to the Government
Colleges in the City; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for ?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya :—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c) The transfers were not effected since the
Osmania University did not agree.

Women Health Officers.

1372—

* 2633 Q.—Sri Hari Narayan (Nizamabad) :—Will the
hon. Minister for Health and Medical be pleased to state:
whether it is a fact that a separate cadre of class I Women Health Officers is being formulated comprising of two categories (i) Women Health Officers, in charge of Family Planning and (ii) Women Health Officers incharge of Maternity and Child Health?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarayana:—The answer is in the negative.

Production of goods at Sanatnagar Industries Estates.

1373—

*1688 Q—Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu:—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the fact that most of the Industrialists in the Sanatnagar Industrial Estate, Hyderabad, have not been producing goods to the extent of their imports of valuable raw materials;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to see that maximum production in the above estate is obtained; and

(c) if not, whether the Government will investigate into the matter?

Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) The industrialists have been producing goods to the extent of raw materials procured.

(b) & (c): Do not arise.

Industrial Estates at Warangal

1374:—

Sri Bh. Nagabhushana Rao (Warangal):—Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to State;
Oral Answers to Questions 16th March, 1964

(a) the number of units in the Industrial Estate at Warangal?

(b) the amount of loan advanced by the Government to each of them so far;

(c) the total number of the workers employed in the Estate;

(d) whether they have been provided the E. S. I. Facilities; and

(e) if not, whether the said facilities will be provided to them now?

Sri M. N. Lakshminarasayya:—(a) 36 units.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) 110 workers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) As the number of workers employed in the various factory units does not exceed 20 in each case, the question of implementation of Employees Estate Insurance Act does not arise.

Statement placed on the Table of the House.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the tenant Industrialist's</th>
<th>Amount of loan.</th>
<th>Agency which advanced the loan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M/s Pasupathi Hardware Industries.</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
<td>Govt. under State Aid to Indus-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s Murali Mohan Balaji &amp; Co.</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/s Sri Venkateswarra Coffine Industries</td>
<td>3,000/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of the tenant Industrialist</td>
<td>Amount of loan.</td>
<td>Agency which advanced the loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) M/s Andhra Engineering Works.</td>
<td>30,000/-</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. M/s T. V. Electronic Industries.</td>
<td>12,700/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. M/s Gopi Plastic Industries.</td>
<td>30,000/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. M/s Konduru Seshaihlingam &amp; Sons.</td>
<td>35,000/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. M/s Godavari Timber Products.</td>
<td>16,200/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. M/s Southern India Iron Press Works.</td>
<td>37,500/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. M/s Sreenivasa Tacks Industries.</td>
<td>75,000/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. M/s Surya Engineering Works.</td>
<td>25,000/-</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. M/s Pratap Industries</td>
<td>21,000/-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Industrial Estate at Nellore.**

1375—

*3240Q—Sri S. Vemayya:* Will the hon. Minister for Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Industrial Estate at Nellore has been completed; and
Housing facilities to Scavengers in Chittoor Town.

(a) whether the Chittoor Municipality have provided housing facilities to Scavengers in Chittoor Town; and

(b) if not, will the Government be pleased to construct dwelling houses for scavengers?

Sri A. Venkataramayya:—The Chittoor Municipality constructed 13 quarters for the scavengers and the houses are in their occupation. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Chittoor Municipality has been granted a sum of Rs. 15,000/- as subsidy for acquiring house sites for the scavengers. The Municipality has to provide funds for construction of the houses.

Punyagiri Pilgrimage Centre.

Will the hon. Minister for Religious & Charitable Endowments be pleased to state.
(a) whether it is a fact that there is a very sacred pilgrimage centre known as Punyagiri near Srunagavarapukota in Visakhapatnam Dist.;

(b) if so, whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that the Pilgrims visiting the place are subjected to many inconveniences for want of proper roads, water facilities and choultries;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to develop the said pilgrimage centre; and

(d) if so, the details of the same?

Smt. T. N. Sadalakshmi:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) There is a proposal for laying a road with the aid of the Panchayat Samithi. Steps are being taken to constitute a committee for the renovation of the temple and also to augment the income of the temple.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

re: Ill-treatment of women Satyagrahis offering peaceful Satyagraha.

Mr. Speaker:—Sarvasri P. Sundarayya and P. Raja-gopal Naidu have given notice under Rule 63 of the Andhra Pradesh Assembly Rules for seeking leave of the House for moving a notice for the adjournment of the business of the
Assembly for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent importance viz., ill-treatment of women Satyagrahis offering peaceful Satyagraha in various places against the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Act, 1962 and also for failure on the part of the authorities to provide ordinary facilities to women satyagrahis while as undertrial prisoners in the sub-jails as provided under the Jail Rules. During the hearing on 13th in the House both the Hon’ble Members Sri Sundarayya and Sri P. Rajagopal Naidu while reiterating all that was mentioned in the Notice, stated that the women Satyagrahis participating in the Satyagraha movement which has been going on in the State for more than a month against the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Act of 1962 have been subjected to inhuman treatment by the police in dealing with them resorting to lathi charge without any justification and denying elementary facilities to the women Satyagrahis arrested and kept as undertrial prisoners in the sub-Jails in very insanitary condition, for performing their ablutions. In support to their allegations they quoted in detail two incidents viz., one near the Assembly Gates on 9th March and another at Anantapur on the 29th February, in which women Satyagrahis were badly treated and the case of Smt. Parvatamma an undertrial women Satyagrahi in the sub-jail Tadpati who is not provided with ordinary facilities for bathing etc. Sri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Hon’ble Minister for Courts and Prisons, speaking on behalf of the Government denied all these allegations saying that no force was used by the Police at all in dealing with the Satyagrahis and that proper facilities for bathing etc., are provided for women satyagrahis kept as undertrial prisoners in the sub-jails and that orders have been issued to relieve congestion in the sub-jails by
transferring them to other sub-jails in the District if necessary.

The only point which arises for my consideration at this stage is whether the motion itself is in order as to admit of seeking leave of the House for further discussion of these matters. The subject of ill-treatment of Satyagrahis offering peaceful Satyagraha in the State against the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Act 1962 has engaged the attention of the Hon’ble Members and the Government in this House on more than one occasion during the general discussions on the Budget and on Police Demand. Moreover since the notice itself is not in conformity with Rule 65, raising more than one matter, some of which cannot be considered of recent occurrence and since members, if they choose to, have an opportunity of drawing the attention of the Government to this aspect during discussion of the Revenue Demand which is now before the House and as they can do so on other demands particularly which are coming up soon, I am disallowing this motion.

Mr. Speaker:—I cannot give a finding. I am disallowing the Motion because it is not in conformity with the rules.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE re: Famine conditions in Udayagiri Taluq, Nellore District.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Famine Conditions in Udayagiri Taluq, Nellore District.

16th March, 1964

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re: Famine conditions in Udayagiri Taluq, Nellore District.

Sri N. Ramachandra Reddy:— The Collector of Nellore who has been asked to furnish information on the points raised by Shri K. Ramaiah Chowdary in his call attention notice has reported that in Udayagiri taluk both wet and dry crops have generally yielded fairly well, that only rain-fed Aruka failed in scattered areas, that commercial crops like groundnut and turmeric have also yielded well, and that the condition of the standing crops is quite fair.

As regards land revenue collections in the taluk, the Collector has stated that a special drive was started from 1—2—1964, and that in view of the satisfactory harvest of all crops and the prospective position of the standing crops there has been no difficulty for the ryots to pay the arrear and current dues of land revenue and loans, and that there has been a favourable response from them. The Collector has stated that an amount of Rs. 1,07,296.99 under land revenue and an amount of Rs. 11,180.42 NP. under loans, have so far been collected since 1—2—1964 by peaceful and pursuasive methods, since no coercive steps have so far been taken as the ryots are paying their dues voluntarily, and that no representation either from individuals or from ryot organisations or from any political party, have so far been received alleging any hardship caused to the ryots on account of the special collection drive.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re:— Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9-3-1964

The Collector has stated that there may be some stray cases of failure of wet crops under certain tanks here and there in the taluk, but there has been no general failure of crops and that the seasonal conditions can be said to be normal during the current fasli. In cases where there has been failure of crops here and there remission may be granted under the present liberalised remission rules. Thus the Collector has indicated that no famine conditions are prevailing in Udayagiri taluk, that no special steps need be taken by Government in this regard, and that the land revenue collection drive, which is in progress and which is not causing any hardship to the ryots need not be stopped.

re: Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9-3-1964.

Shri K. V. Narayana Reddy:— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Azamjahi Mills is an important industrial concern in the whole of the South and it is working for over 30 years and now catering to the national defence needs. But a grave and critical situation is obtaining in the Mills on account of the closure of the Mills and affecting the lives of round about 4,000 workers and defence needs to the extent of Rs. 80,000 per day. And this is not an ordinary thing and
we cannot simply afford this thing during the Emergency. Sir, it has got its own background. To come to the point, there were two agreements in 1959 and 1961 and they were ratified and as per the agreements, it was supposed that in a particular section, spinning section, there was something like 75 doffing boys working whereas the Management by its callousness and indifference has affected so much that instead of giving opportunity for training for these 75 doffing boys they have provided for only 69 boys leaving six persons for other sections for their advantage—for the management’s advantage. But this was protested instantly and was also brought to the notice of the Government many times and even in the last March and April, 1963. The Union has also protested to the Government through the Labour Commissioner and several protests have been made. Even then the Management and the Government were indifferent and they could not implement the agreement and they never honoured the agreements entered into in 1959 and 1961. But, Sir, through its unbelievable gross inefficiency and also misconduct in dealing with the workers, the Management has brought about a veritable crisis and ultimately they resorted to the closure of the Mills. Even inspite of that the workers were very considerate in their demand and ultimately approached the Regional Asst. Labour Commissioner on 3rd March, 1964. But when the Union was prepared to spare two doffing boys, the Management was insisting upon one more boy. This is all over one doffing boy that this unfortunate situation has arisen. I think it is most unfortunate that for one doffing boy which is not costing more than 5 to 10 rupees per day, the Management has to resort to the closure of the Mills, affecting thousands of workers. And not only this. If you refer to the agreements of 1959 and 1961, regarding other matters, affecting the entire labour. that
is really something grave and so I request the Government to consider this matter and also to constitute an enquiry into the working of the Mills.

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re:— Lockout declared in AzamjahI Mills on 9-3-1964

16th March, 1964 105

is really something grave and so I request the Government to consider this matter and also to constitute an enquiry into the working of the Mills.
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re:— Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9–3–1964

106 16th March, 1964

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance

re:— Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9–3–1964

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re:— Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9-3-1964

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Attention motion was moved by Mr. Azam, Speaker, and seconded by Mr. Bawa, Home Minister. The General Manager of the Mills, Mr. Khan, was present.

Mr. Khan stated that the laborers of the Mills had been on strike for the past three days. They had demanded a raise in wages and better working conditions. The management had rejected their demands and had declared a lockout. The laborers had already begun to cause damage to the Mills. The police had been called in to maintain order.

Mr. Khan appealed to the government to take action against the laborers and to protect the property of the Mills. He also appealed to the laborers to end their strike and to resume work.

Mr. Khan stated that the Mills had been running at a loss for the past few years. The laborers were demanding too much and were causing a lot of trouble.

Mr. Khan requested the government to take steps to resolve the issue and to protect the property of the Mills.

Mr. Khan said that the Mills had been in operation for many years and had provided employment to many people. The laborers were demanding too much and were causing a lot of trouble.

Mr. Khan appealed to the laborers to end their strike and to resume work. He also appealed to the government to take steps to resolve the issue.
Under two agreements in the year 1959 and 1961, 75 doffer boys were employed in the weaving section of Azam Jahi Mills Limited, Warangal. The work-load of the doffer boys was also determined under the same agreement according to which there should be one doffer boy for every 200 spindles. It was calculated that 69 doffer boys would be sufficient on the available spindles. Thus there were 6 doffer boys working in the weaving section in addition to the required strength. These additional 6 doffer boys were therefore meant to extend their help to the jobbers for miscellaneous work in the weaving section. The Union, however, demanded determination of the work-loads and also demarcation of the duties to be performed by these doffer boys:

Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re:— Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9-3-1964
Calling attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance re:— Lockout declared in Azamjahi Mills on 9-3-1964

As this is a question to be determined by technical experts, the management asked the workers to do the work they were doing hitherto till the matter is determined by the experts. It seems that this arrangement was continued for some time past without any trouble but since December
1963 the Union has been contending that the doffer boys were not meant to help the jobbers, even though they were helping the jobbers ungrudgingly. The Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour held discussions with both the management and the workers in December 1963 and advised them to come to a mutual understanding on the question of work loads etc., early. But it would appear that there was no meeting ground between the management and the workers. On 2–3–1964 the 6 additional doffer boys are understood to have refused to help the jobbers, which they were doing earlier. The management had therefore framed charges and suspended the 6 doffer boys pending enquiry. On the 6th March, 1964, the remaining 69 doffer boys refused to do work, which resulted in the non-supply of yarn to the weaving section. In spite of the efforts of the Regional Assistant Commission of Labour, the dispute could not be resolved. The refusal of the doffer boys to do their allotted work amounted to a strike. Since the textile industry has been declared as a public utility service under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the sudden strike of doffer boys has become illegal. As a result of this illegal strike, other departments of the mills had to be starved for want of work and the management had no other go than to lay off the workers in the other departments of the mills. There was actually no lock-out as such in the mills and all this unnecessary trouble has been brought about by the workers themselves. The Engineering and some other Departments not dependent on yarn have been working throughout.

I asked the Second Secretary to Government to convene a joint meeting with the Managing Director of Azam Jahi Mills and Sri Bh. Nagabhushana Rao, M. L. A., and
President of the Azam Jahi Mills Workers' Union on 13-3-1964. Thanks to the co-operation of the workers and the management, a settlement has been arrived at during the joint meeting. It was agreed that the doffer boys would perform the same duties as they were doing on the 2nd March 1964, and that in addition to the 75 doffer boys, 3 more boys will be provided by the management to do the odd jobs like helping the jobbers etc., pending adjudication of the dispute which is being referred by the Government for adjudication. I understand that the mills commenced production from 14th March, 1964.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE


Dr. M. N. Lakshminarasayya : Sir, I beg to lay under Section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1958 as amended in 1960, a copy of the annual report on the working and affairs of the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year ended 31—3—1963 and the audit report with the comments thereon of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Mr. Deputy Speaker : Papers laid on the Table.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT (BUDGET) FOR THE YEAR 1964—65—VOTING OF

* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demand No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Land Revenue</td>
<td>Rs. 93,97,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>District Administration and Miscellaneous</td>
<td>Rs. 5,76,22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XLIII</td>
<td>Compensation to Zamindars</td>
<td>Rs. 48,64,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Demand No. I—Land Revenue—Rs. 93,97,000
Demand No. X—District Administration and Miscellaneous
Rs. 5,76,22,000
Demand No. XLIII—Compensation to Zamindars—Rs. 48,64,500
Workout is to be made in the account single crop produce to the extent of 76. Unaccounted 3 and 1964 figures are for the year 1964-65.

Budget speech additional charge, 75 Krs. For land revenue additional 15 Krs. This is contrast. There is no emergency. Even land revenue additional.

16th March, 1964

State has levied an additional tax in the past. The tax has been increased by 50% in the administration budget. The current tax rate is a reflection of the current economic situation. The total tax collected is now over Rs. 500 million. The tax revenue is expected to increase in the coming year. The state administration is confident that the economy will recover in the next few years. Further, the state administration is planning to implement a tax rationalization scheme.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement 16th March, 1964 115
(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

...
Mr. Speaker Sir,

I rise to offer a few remarks regarding the Revenue Demand that is before us. In doing so, I would like to answer one or two points raised by the very many speakers of this Assembly with regard to the levy of revenue. I would like to quote an authority on this subject. Let us see what Mr. Baden Powell has got to say on this matter in a book entitled “Land Revenue of English”. He gives us a clear definition on this matter. Courts have already recognised the inherent powers of the Sovereign from the days of Manu, to impose land Revenue. “It is mentioned and long-known and established in the laws of Manu.” For a long time, it was one-sixth of the gross produce. In Kālidāsa’s Sakuntala, Act 2. Madhavi says to the king, “Say, you have come for the sixth part of the grain, which they owe you” (Land Revenue in India, Page 35, Footnote). Cash assessment was substituted to assessment in kind by calculating the price of the grain on an average of previous 19 years and applying it to a share, which is one-third of the average gross produce,—a reform brought by Todermal during Akbar’s time.

At page 47 of the same book, Baden Powel says: “We may be content to speak of land revenue as a thing per se. It operates as a tax on agricultural income (I emphasize the word income) that is a contribution to the State, out of the profits of land cultivation.”

This is as regards the origin of the land revenue system during the Hindu kings as well as Mogul emperors. We know the revenue settlement and the acts and how the land assessment was fixed. But before we could have a say regarding the reasonableness or otherwise of the additional
land revenue levy, we should go into the question whether this settlement which took more than 30 years ago and which ought to be revised, only stood unaltered. So, in view of the changing circumstances and in view of the increasing prices for the produce of agricultural commodities, I think it is a reasonable thing; and in view of the additional developmental activities we have undertaken, this step on the part of the Government which is meant largely to benefit the cultivators and better the lot of the cultivators, is mis-construed by some friends in the House. And it is really regrettable and unfortunate even now that the ryot should not be enlightened on this aspect, namely that this has been undertaken for his good ultimately.

Then, we have got another aspect, i.e. the Land Revenue Recovery Act. Section 3 of the Act empowers the Government to recover any revenue and dues under other acts also. In view of these two provisions, it is not quite correct to doubt the competence of this Government to levy any land tax or much less to impose any additional tax.

Let us also come to the question of ordinary canon of 'ability to pay', and let us also try to see if this burden of additional tax has been properly and evenly distributed over these peasants. The answer for that aspect depends upon the answer whether we have followed all the detailed programme envisaged under the settlement. For instance, the lands are liable to be taxed on the basis of terms on the basis of strength of soil and nearness to water and other resources. This classification of lands, which is a scientific one, has been kept in view. We have not taken any pains to see how this system is working. With these few words, Sir, I take my seat.
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[Text starts here...]

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[Text ends here...]

The following is the amount to be voted for the year 1964–65.

[Details follow...]

[Signatures and seal...]

[End of document...]

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...
Sri P. Ramachandra Reddi (Sangareddy) :- Sir, while supporting the Demands moved by the hon. Minister for Revenue, I would like to say a few points. Most of the Members have given various points and demanded the withdrawal of the additional assessment which the Legislature has passed in the last session. I may submit, Sir, that there are some districts like Medak whereas far as wet lands are concerned, there is no additional assessment on wet land; instead, there is a reduction in the rate of land revenue which was existing from the times of Jagirs and Sarfikhas; there are instances where our cultivators in Medak district used to pay from Rs. 28 to Rs. 36 or in some places in backward taluks like Narsapur they used to pay Rs. 46 per acre before the Additional Assessment Act came into force. But after the coming into effect of the additional assessment, based on the resources of the ayacut, that is reduced from Rs. 28 to Rs. 13, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 9 and from Rs. 36 to Rs. 23. There is no instance in which
any enhancement is made in Medak district, and on the other hand there is either reduction or it is just equal to what it was before. So, as far as wet cultivation or wet land is concerned, there is no additional assessment; there is reduction in the total income to the Government as far as our district is concerned.

Similarly in dry lands, which are black cotton in Medak district, it is the same and about half of the district is of black cotton soil on the Manjira banks. Therefore, most of us who are growing commercial crops, are paying 75 per cent of the additional assessment which we were paying previously. That is, supposing we were paying Rs. 5/- per acre including surcharge plus commercial tax previously, after this additional assessment we are paying one anna less than it was previously. Therefore, on lands on which we were paying commercial tax plus surcharge, after this additional assessment there is no additional tax as stated by most of the opposition members. Only those lands which are chalka and which are having very less land revenue of six or four annas have got some enhancement. But in view of the price as my friends have stated and in view of the prevailing market rates of agricultural commodities that may not be a large problem. The sensation among the peasants is not as much as we are saying here or elsewhere or as we are agitating.

Most of the agitators who are coming forward to agitate and participate in the satyagrahas are coming for banjar lands. So, as far as banjar lands are concerned, I may submit, Sir, that in most of the Telengana Districts much land was allotted and patta certificates were given and unfortunately due to other reasons—they alone may not
be responsible—most of them have sold the land to such persons who are having bigger holdings. So, such of the lands which were assigned about six or eight years back are now sold without any permission illegally to those who are having bigger holdings. That is the sad aspect of it. But there are other lands which are not assigned and which are in illegal possession. I may, however, say that the Government is very lenient in levying the penalty, etc. Even in cart tracks, pathways and roads which are passing through gairan lands where cultivation is taking place—there are hundreds of instances in Medak District—the Government is collecting from those illegal cultivators only nominal land revenue. Therefore, if the banjar land problem in most of the Districts is solved, as our Chief Minister has promised on the floor of the House, that will improve the situation very much. If there are any specific instances where the concerned authorities have neglected in allotting the banjar lands, such instances can be brought to the notice of the Government and I am sure the Government will definitely consider them. Similarly, in some of the land revenue matters, in some Districts, due to lack of previous records, there may be some wrong interpretation of law or rules; in such instances, a specific case can be made out and something can be done instead of withdrawing the Land Revenue Additional Assessment Act. While, therefore, supporting the Land Revenue Demand, I beg to submit, Sir, that there is not much sensation or agitation among the actual cultivators regarding the levy of this additional assessment, because so many investments were done through irrigation sources to the peasants by spending crores of rupees, at the same time, attending to all minor irrigation sources, which was the long–cherished desire of,
the villages, giving loans in addition to developing road etc. So, while paying compliments to the Government, I am supporting the Revenue Demand.

Mr. Speaker:—Nothing personal, you mean.

Cost of cultivation has increased over the years. According to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics, the cost of cultivation in 1964 was Rs. 384.23 per acre, and in 1959 it was Rs. 428.70 per acre. This increase in cost is due to various factors, such as higher wages for workers, increased use of chemical fertilizers, and other supplementary expenses. After cultivation, weeds need to be removed, which can cost up to Rs. 30 per acre.
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(Sri K. Punnaiah in the Chair)

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She-buffalo or bull, and one he-buffalo or bull, one she-buffalo or bull, and one he-buffalo. The total number of 3 he-buffaloes, 7 cows, 32 bulls, one cow, one bull in all. For security reasons.

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The details of the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65 are as follows:

- **General-expenditure:** Rs. 1,20,000
- **Education:** Rs. 1,50,000
- **Health:** Rs. 1,00,000
- **Transport:** Rs. 80,000
- **Defence:** Rs. 30,000

The total expenditure for the year 1964–65 is Rs. 5,00,000.

It is requested that the above demands be considered and adopted by the members present at the Annual General Meeting.
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[Text in Telugu]

[Translation to English]

[Text in English]

[Translation to Telugu]
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He said that from his experience he knew the additional land levy was not as oppressive as it was made out by the opposition. It was of course an upward revision and in several cases the increase was between 4-5 rupees an acre on the existing rates. Slight adjustments in the tarams would give relief to a large number of people.
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[Text in Telugu]

[Further text in Telugu]

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...
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Submersion resettlement scheme. The 7 acreage as minimum. The 14th remission in 1872. The 14th scheme regular irrigation penalty. The 14th occasion discretion.

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G. O. 168 dry lands, wet rate, water rate, wet rate, dry rate.
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The water rate varied from time to time. The dry rate was 75% of the wet rate. The present dry rate is 14/- per thousand cubic feet, whereas the present wet rate is 35/- per thousand cubic feet. The minimum rate is 24/- per thousand cubic feet, the maximum rate is 56/- per thousand cubic feet. The calculation is based on the maximum wet rate of 168 G. O.

The water source is clarified through Board proceedings. The maximum wet rate is calculated as 168 G. O.

The river channels and spring channels are mentioned in the Resettlement Register. The spring channels and river channels are mentioned in the Register.
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Land reforms, Land ceilings 1961, resettlement grants, river channels definition, resettlement register, spring channels definition, resettlement register, spring channel definition, spring channels, resettlement register, artificial family, create, disintegration and fragmentation of land, economic holding, economic holding, inalienable, not transferable, economic holding, family unit, artificial family, create, disintegration and fragmentation of land, economic holding, economic holding, inalienable, not transferable, economic holding, family unit, artificial family, create, disintegration and fragmentation of land, economic holding, economic holding, inalienable, not transferable.
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...
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The following is a summary of the financial statement for the year 1964–65, showing the receipts and payments under various heads. The statement is prepared in accordance with the rules and regulations issued by the Government of Karnataka.

Receipts:

1. Tax Revenue
   - Direct Taxes
   - Indirect Taxes
2. Non-Tax Revenue
3. Loan and Advances
4. Other Receipts

Payments:

1. Revenue Expenditure
2. Capital Expenditure
3. Other Expenditure
4. Reserve Fund

The financial statement shows a surplus of Rs. X million for the year 1964–65.

[Detailed financial figures are provided in the document, including specific amounts for each category of receipts and payments.]

The statement is approved by the Finance Committee and is presented to the Assembly for consideration.

[Signature]

[Name]

Chief Minister

[Seal]

[Government of Karnataka]
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(Mr Speaker in the Chair.)

...
You are informed that the petitioners may be directed to approach the Municipal Commissioner for permission to occupy certain lands.

Mr. Speaker :— If the hon'ble Members have no objection I would call upon the Minister for Education to move his demand formally. He will move the demand; we will take up discussion tomorrow. Strictly speaking, I don't think it is illegal or irregular.

Sri Tenneti Viswanatham :— We have certainly no objection to obey your direction, but generally it is not quite regular to do so.

Mr. Speaker :— He will move the demand and then he will go away; there is one difficulty; * notes have already been circulated to all members. It has also gone to the press. It will appear in tomorrow's papers and if the Minister does not move the demand it may not be proper. That is why I am asking that the Minister may move the demand.

* Vide Appendix
Sri Tenneti Viswanatham:—I think, in the circumstances it may be done.

Sri P. V. G. Raju:—Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,56,59,000 under Demand No. XVII – Education.”

Mr. Speaker:—Motion moved. I would ask the hon. Member to move their cut motions tomorrow because, expecting that the demand would be moved tomorrow they are not present. They can move their cut motions tomorrow.

Demand No. I – Land Revenue — Rs. 93,97,000.

Demand No. X – District Administration and Miscellaneous — Rs. 5,76,22,000.

Demand No. XLIII – Compensation to Zamindars — Rs. 48,64,500.

Shri Ramchandra Katyaane (मक्खल): माननीय सभापतिजी। माननीय मंत्रीजी व्यरा प्रस्तावित हिमेंद्र का अनुमोदन करते हुए चुन्न विषयों को सामने लाना अवश्यक समझताहूँ।

आकर्षण तहसीलदारों का काम इतना चलता है जिसके कारण उनकी लगभग मुकदमात की समाधान का मार्क नहीं मिलता। और इसी पार्टियों को बदल ज्यादा बढ़ता होता है। महिलाओं उनकी मुकदमात की समाधान नहीं होती। हर पेषी पर पार्टियों आती है और वैसे ही वापस चली जाती हैं। इससे आने जाने में उनका कारोबार मुताबिक होता है। वे अपनी काम पर
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The year 1964-65 has been a year of considerable efforts and achievements. The Government has been working hard to meet the demands of the people and the economy. The fiscal year 1964-65 has seen a steady increase in the budgetary allocations, which has been aimed at providing necessary support to various sectors for their growth and development.

The financial provisions for the current year are designed to ensure the continued growth of the economy and to address the needs of the people. The budgetary measures have been taken in consultation with various stakeholders to ensure that the funds are optimally utilized for the benefit of the society.

The Government is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. Efforts have been made to minimize the administrative overheads and to ensure that the funds are utilized for their intended purposes.

The Government is also committed to promoting social welfare and improving the standard of living of the people. The budgetary provisions have been made in this regard to provide necessary support to various sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure.

The Government is committed to ensuring the stability and growth of the economy. The budgetary provisions have been made to provide necessary support to various sectors such as agriculture, industry, and services.

In conclusion, the budgetary provisions for the year 1964-65 have been designed with the aim of promoting growth, stability, and social welfare. The Government is committed to ensuring that the funds are utilized for their intended purposes and that the people benefit from the various initiatives taken under the budget.
बेसी है कि कोई शादी हो नहीं है। वे सब देवर में या किसी पेड़ के नीचे बिन गुजार कर चलते हैं। इन सब कठनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए दफे १०७ के अधिकार को मुनिसिपल यूनिट को दिये जाये तो युवदंगे की समाजता दो चार महीनों में आसानी के साथ होती है। यह कोई तुक की बात नहीं कि १०७ दफे के तहत जो चलाने होते हैं उनमें युवदंगाजी दो दो साल तक चलती रहे। कैसी सूरत में इतने १०७ ही की कुछ अहमियत नहीं रहती।

इसी प्रकार ज्ञानवंती के संबंध में मुफ्त यह कहना है कि आँध्र आर तेलंगाना में ज्ञानवंती का जो तरीका है उसको यक्ष्मा किया जाये। क्योंकि तेलंगाना प्रोसीजर से जो बुलंद है उसके कारण गरीब जनता को बहुत सी कठनाईयां होती है। इस लिए आँध्र और तेलंगाना के ज्ञानवंती के प्रोसीजर शिक्षक एक ही कर दियाजाये तो सही होगे।

मुहर के तहत दी गई जमीनात के संबंध में अन्य तक काफी आरहे बारू बिने जाते हैं कि ज्ञानवंती में इसका अपना किया जाये। लेकिन हम जाने कि वे में ज्ञानवंती में इसका अमल नहीं हुआ है। जिन गरीब लोगों को जमीनात मिली है उनमें इतनी बुरति नहीं होती कि वे पैरली करते

इसलिए युवदंगा ही की ओर से एक साथ निर्दिष्ट करदिया जाये कि
मूदान के तहत जो जमीनात दी गई है इतने समय तक उसका जमानती में अभ्यर्ध कर दिया जाये। यदि अज्ञा हो तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

इसी प्रकार टे नैती प्रक्रिया में जो संशोधन हुआ है वह ५-२-१९६४ से लगू होंगा। ले किन अबतक उसके रूपमें नहीं बने हैं। जब कोई एकट बनता है तो उसके रूप में उसी के साथ बना दिये जाने चाहिए। अज्ञा हो तो बड़ी संभावना होगी। रूप न बनने के कारण हम देखना है कि बड़ी रक्षा टे होगी है और गरीब कामकाजों को व्यापक्य का सामना कहने पड़ेगा है।

अब में एक और बात आपके सामने रखना चाहिए है। वह यह है कि जो विलेज रिकार्ड होता है उसके साथ पूरी तरह से नहीं भरे जाते। हम जानते हैं कि जमीन की मिलकर्ता का सवाल बड़ी हदतक इस रिकार्ड पर ही निर्भर होता है। यह विलेज आपीशल्स रिकार्ड में १३ और १० नवंबर के साथ आवश्यक संदर्भ है। और जब कोई फाला होता है तो किसी पारी को लाभ पहुँचाने के लिये किसी भी साथ में किसी का भी नाम अपनी इच्छानुसार शरीक कर देते हैं। इसके कारण जिस आदमी का ठीक ठीक पर न्याय मिलना नहीं मिलना सहीता है। और लोगों का काफी नुकसान होता है। इस लिये हम चाहिए प्रारंभिक कर्म का जो तहसीलदार या डिप्टी कलेक्टर दौरे पर जाते हैं तो वो पटेल पत्रियों के रिकार्ड मंगाकर देते हैं कि कौन सा साथ सही है और उसका क्या कारण है। और पटेल पत्रियों की प्रारंभिक देते हैं कि यदि उन्हें कोई साथ युक्त हो तो उसके साथ ही उसका कारण भी लिखते हैं। इसमें किसी हद तक लोगों को ठीक ठीक पर न्याय मिल सकेगा।
अब मैं आपके सामने महबूबनगर जिले के बारे में कुछ कहेगा। इस जिले में १५५ तालुक्दें हैं। इन तालुक्दों के रेंजेवर का ठीक ढंग से काम पूरा करने के लिये जरूरी है कि यहाँ कलेक्टर के साथ एक जाइंट कलेक्टर भी रहे। क्योंकि अब यहाँ एक ही कलेक्टर होने की बजह से काम में बड़ी लायकता होती है। और, हांमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर भी असर पड़ रहा है। कोई क्रांति समय पर कहीं होसकता। इस विवेक बदलकर केसेस की सफाई का काम तक सीमा करने का जा रहा तो इसमें जो पार्टी आती है, उनको जो जनता को सहृदय होगी। वरना छोटी-छोटी कार्रवाइयां भी महिलों तक बढ़ी रहती है। बेबी महिलाओं गर्भ दफ्तर के चक्कर लगते रहते हैं। इससे उसके कारण मुताबिक होते हैं और वह इसी कारण फैलाव-खराबी भी वर्धित होते हैं।

एक और बात यह है कि अब रसीद की व्यक्तित्व की गई है। लेकिन कई लोगों को यह रसीद नहीं मिलती। और कुछ लोगों को दीजाती भी है तो वह पेनसिल से लिखकर दीजाती है। यह रसीद २५-२० दिन के बाद पड़े भी नहीं जाती। गांव बाएं के पास यही रसीद एक रिकार्ड या डाक्टूमेंट के तौर पर रहती है। इस लिये भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि कांस्ट्रक्टरों की रसीद पालन, दीजाती है। यह भी सियाही से लिखकर दीजाती हो ठीक रहेगा। इस प्रकार ये इस रसीद को रिकार्ड के तौर पर काफी समय तक सुरक्षित रखसकते हैं।

इस प्रकार ये इस विवेक का समर्थन करते हुए अपने विचारों को समाप्त करता है।
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65 - Voting of Demands for Grants.

17th March, 1964

The Hon'ble Minister: (signed)

Dear Sir,

I wish to present the Annual Financial Statement for the year 1964-65. The Statement is attached herewith.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Minister

[Department]

Note: This document appears to be a financial statement for the year 1964-65, presenting the budget and demands for grants. It includes a signed letter from the Hon'ble Minister and an attached financial statement.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65 - Voting of Demands for Grants.


The financial statements for the year 1963–64 have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Code 1962. The financial statements for the year 1964–65 have also been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Code 1962. The financial statements for the year 1964–65 have also been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Code 1962.
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

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The Editor, The Times of India,

Respectfully, we beg to express our humble opinion that the demands for Grants for the year 1964–65 have been prepared with due consideration to the interests of the country. Among the demands for Grants, the demand for the largest number of answers are received to this questionnaire. In 1957, the largest number of answers were received to the questionnaire. 872 (eight hundred seventy-two) the largest number of answers are recieved to this questionnaire.

The demands for Grants for the year 1964–65 have been prepared with due consideration to the interests of the country. Among the demands for Grants, the demand for the largest number of answers are received to this questionnaire. In 1957, the largest number of answers were received to the questionnaire. 872 (eight hundred seventy-two) the largest number of answers are recieved to this questionnaire.
"Sir Burman Fraser: The taxable capacity of a nation is surely reached when the tax-payers are forced to borrow from the Banks to pay their taxes."

"Sir Joshiah Stamp: Taxable capacity depends also on distribution. It will be greater the greater the inequalities of income."
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

50 of the 28 28 of the 28

1, 2, 4

64

28

1, 2, 4

64

28

1, 2, 4

64

28

The Government have filed a writ petition in the High Court. They have applied for stay of proceedings. Before the stay orders came, they wanted to collect land revenue and they were able to do it on 31st January. The High Court issued the stay order but the Government collected land revenue on the 1st of February. The petitioners have contended that the land revenue should be collected in accordance with the rules. They have argued that the Government has acted in breach of that rule.
Landed property recovery attached and landed property attach

Landed property standing crop collect

Whether the landholders of Survey Nos. 13 and 16 were given compensation a question. Answer— ‘No compensation was given to the pattadars as lands were found to be Government lands at the time of enquiry.’
because of the class. "In view of the longstanding possession of the ryots, their poor economic position, and the fact that they, their heirs, forefathers and predecessors have improved the lands, I would submit that the lands may be assigned to them. As regards Kutty Ankayya and others, my submission would be to give them lands. They are in possession illegal (Statement No. E)." They are already in possession.

actual cultivate landholders landless labourers
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65 – Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

Statement as required.

The Governor of the State of Kerala

In the matter of

Voting of Demands for Grants

for the year 1964–65.

The Government of the State of Kerala hereby presents its annual financial statement for the year 1964–65, together with the budget for the said financial year.

The financial statement for the year 1964–65 includes the accounts of all the departments of the Government of the State of Kerala, including the accounts of the local bodies controlled by the Government.

The budget for the year 1964–65 includes all the proposals for the expenditure and revenue of the Government of the State of Kerala, including the proposals for the expenditure and revenue of the local bodies controlled by the Government.

The financial statement for the year 1964–65 and the budget for the said financial year, together with the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of the State of Kerala and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, are presented in this document.

[Signature]

Governor of the State of Kerala

[Seal]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

78 cut motions were moved, 70 cut motions were agreed to, 83 cut motions were disagreed to, 83 cut motions were withdrawn, 78 cut motions were defeated.
16th March, 1964

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65– Voting of Demands for Grants

Special staff 82

Cut motions 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65

Motion 1964–65
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

[Text in Kannada,等内容...]

The text in Kannada discusses various financial matters and the budget for the year 1964-65, including the voting of demands for grants. It mentions the Head of the Departments and the motion for a cut in the budget. There are references to units and compulsory votes, among other topics related to financial planning and administration.
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65 – Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

...
Annual Financial Statement 16th March, 1964
(Budget) for the year 1964–65– Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
I think it is the Tahsildar that does it. Naturally, the remission depends upon the assessment of the out turn. That is more important. If it is correctly and justly assessed then of course Government—accordingly. (Excerpt from the Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65—Voting of Demands for Grants.)
Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

For the year 1964–65, the demands for grants presented before the Budget Committee were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Increase in grants for education</td>
<td>Rs. 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Increase in grants for health</td>
<td>Rs. 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>Increase in grants for housing</td>
<td>Rs. 2,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The committee recommended that the demands for grants be passed as per the estimates presented.

The finance minister presented the annual financial statement for the year 1964–65, highlighting the improvements in the economic situation. The budget estimated a surplus of Rs. 10,000,000, which was attributed to increased revenue from taxes and other sources. The government had set aside Rs. 5,000,000 for developmental projects, with a focus on education, health, and housing.

The budget was received with general satisfaction, and the demands for grants were passed as recommended by the committee.
16th March, 1964

Annual Financial Statement (Budget) for the year 1964-65 - Voting of Demands for Grants.
Annual Financial Statement 16th March, 1964

(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

...
16th March, 1964

Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964-65
Voting of Demands for Grants

[Text content in Telugu,discussing financial statements and budget details.]
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

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176 16th March, 1964

Block Co-operative Societies are required to provide 4, 5 or 6 cents of the total cost of the co-operative activity at their own cost. The State Government, therefore, considers that the policy of providing 90 cents of the total cost of the co-operative activity at the expense of the State Government is reasonable. It is decided to block 250 Extraordinary Votes for Field Labour Co-operative Societies for the year 1964–65.

emergency
Annual Financial Statement
(Budget) for the year 1964–65—Voting of Demands for Grants.

16th March, 1964

...
tected lands 178, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184.

Additional Assessment Act 14.

Surcharge commercial crops 90.

Additional Assessment Act 14.

Surcharge commercial crops 100.

additional Act 14.

commercial crops 90.

dry irrigated crops 90.

revenue 90.

water 90.

wet 90.

Revenue 90.

wet 90.

wet 90.

wet 90.

Dry irrigated act 90.

Audit-General 93.

current arrears 93.

current arrears 93.

argue 93.

Department 93.
irrigation % operator % operator % operator % operator. 7.2 surcharge 18
% operator. 90 % operator. % operator, % operator 21 % operator. % operator % operator, 6-1/2
% operator. % operator % operator % operator % operator, % operator 4 % operator. 80 % operator % operator
% operator. 15 % operator. % operator % operator % operator % operator % operator. 179
consider % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator
assessments. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. Dry land under irrigation
remission % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. 32 % operator. % operator.
% operator. 63 % operator. % operator. % operator. 80 % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. 80 % operator.
% operator. % operator. 65 % operator. % operator. % operator. 50 % operator. 4 % operator. 80 % operator. 6-1/2 % operator.
% operator. 4 % operator. 80 % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. 50 % operator.
% operator. 72 % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. 91 additional assessment
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
Assessment Act % operator. % operator. % operator. 280 % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. 80 % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
% operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator. % operator.
8 P. M. The House then adjourned till Half past Eight of the Clock on Tuesday, the 17th March, 1964.
APPENDIX

Education Minister’s Speech while moving Demand No. XVII (Education) in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Budget Demand under Education for the year 1964—65.

The total provision made under the Education Budget (including Technical Education and Library Department) during the year 1964—65 is Rs. 26,56,59,000. Out of this the provision made in the Budget for 1964 — 1965 is Rs. 21,37,10,000 under non-plan.

With regard to provisions made under plan, the development activities that have taken place year after year during the Third Five-Year Plan period together with the provisions allotted for each year are furnished below.

The provisions made in the Revised Third Plan for General Education is Rs. 1513.25 lakhs as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elementary Education</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>795.43</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>430.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Education</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>170.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Educational Schemes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>117.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1513.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From out of the above provision the actual expenditure in 1961—62 and 1962—63 has been Rs. 209.72 lakhs and Rs. 248.25 lakhs respectively. The anticipated expenditure during 1963—64 is estimated to be Rs. 337.22 lakhs. The
expenditure upto 1961–64 amounts to Rs. 795.20 lakhs. The outlay allotted for 1964–65 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elementary Education</th>
<th>— 224.90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Education</td>
<td>— 136.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Education</td>
<td>— 41.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Educational Schemes</td>
<td>— 27.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>433.80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above allotment includes an amount of Rs. 45.00 lakhs proposed to be paid as building grants to Zilla Pari-shads for Secondary Schools in Telangana area from the surplus balances of Telangana by the Andhra Pradesh Reginal Committee. The total expenditure upto 1964–65 comes to Rs. 1226.03 lakhs leaving a balance of Rs. 287.22 lakhs for the final year of the Third Plan from out of Rs. 1513.25 lakhs which will be insufficient to meet the committed requirements, and the outlay for the final year will have to be raised by adjustments within the overall state ceiling.

The following are the developmental activities taken up during the Third Plan period with particular reference to the years 1963–64 and 1964–65.

**Pre–Primary Education**

It was programmed to appoint 200 teachers in Pre–Primary Schools during the Third Plan period for opening pre–primary schools and classes. During the 1st year of the Third Plan, 38 teachers were appointed. Thereafter no teacher could be appointed under this programme, as provision had to be diverted for Power and Irrigation projects.

**Elementary Education**

(a) *Primary Education*: The major scheme undertaken during the Third Plan period in this field was
the introduction of compulsory primary education for the age–group 6–11. It was intended to enrol 16 lakhs of additional children during the Third Plan period so as to take the percentage of children attending Class I to V of the age group 6–11 to 82.4 by the end of the Third Plan period. It was proposed to appoint 28,000 additional teachers in primary schools towards this end.

As indicated already, the provisions originally earmarked for Education had to be diverted to Prower and Irrigation projects and therefore it was not possible to appoint teachers as programmed originally. So far, 9,300 additional teachers only could be appointed in primary schools. These teachers were appointed during the first three years of the Plan period as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961–63</td>
<td>3,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962–63</td>
<td>3,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963–64</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No provision is made in the Budget for 1964–65 to appoint additional teachers in Primary Schools. It is, however, not intended to refuse admission to any child. All children seeking admission will be enrolled in the existing schools though it may mean a little increase in the pupil–teacher ratio. It may also be possible to find some additional funds during the year and to appoint more teachers to meet the requirements of additional enrolments.

As against the original programme of enrolling 16 lakhs additional children, 5.64 lakhs of additional children were enrolled during the first three years as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961–62</td>
<td>4.25 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962–63</td>
<td>0.89 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963–64</td>
<td>0.50 &quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The reason for the high achievement during the year 1961–1962 was the organization of enrolment drive by the department. The programme had to be slowed down in subsequent years to maintain the pupil–teacher ratio and because of the reduction of the Plan provision for education.

As no provision is available for appointing additional teachers during the coming years, it is estimated that the rise in the enrolment in 1964–65 may not be appreciable.

The actual achievement at the end of the 3rd Plan period is estimated to be 70% for the age group 6–11, by 82% for boys and 58% for girls. Means are being explored to raise the percentage by taking some additional step during the next two years of the Plan.

The other major schemes taken up during the Third Plan period for the benefit of the children of the age group 6–11 was the launching of the Mid–day Meals Programme for primary school children. This programme was taken up on a major scale during the year 1962–63 covering 2 lakhs of children with the assistance of the CARE and 1.52 lakhs of children with the assistance of UNICF. The children covered under the UNICF programme were, however, given milk only, whereas the children covered under the CARE programme were provided with corn meal in the form of (Upma) also. This programme was extended to cover 9.52 lakhs of children during the year 1963–64. Of these 9.52 lakhs 8 lakhs were provided with Mid–day meals and the balance of 1.52 lakhs were given milk only. During this year, the entire programme was taken up with the assistance of CARE only. UNICF did not participate in the programme this year. During the coming year also, it is intended to limit the scheme to cover 9.52 lakhs of children with the assistance of the CARE.
(b) Middle School Education: The number of children attending class VI to VIII at the end of the Second Plan period was 4.08 lakhs. This accounted for 17.9 percent of children in the age group of 11-14. It is proposed to take up the enrolling in classes VI to VIII to 6.66 lakhs by the end of the Third plan period taking the percentage of children attending to classes VI to VIII at the age group 11-14 to 23.7 by the end of the Third Plan period, 575 new Middle Schools were proposed to be opened during Third Plan period. As against the target of opening 575 Middle Schools during Third Plain period, 566 Middle Schools were opened during the first two years of the Third Plan i.e., during 1961-62 and 1962-63 itself. During the year 1963-64, provision could not be made for admitting aid to new institutions opened during the year. However, Local bodies and Private managements were permitted to open schools without aid. 49 new schools were opened during the year. The target of enrolling additional children actually enrolled in classes VI to VIII during the first three years of the plan period, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Targets</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961-62</td>
<td>0.44 lakhs</td>
<td>0.58 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>0.46 lakhs</td>
<td>0.44 lakhs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>0.53 lakhs</td>
<td>0.53 lakhs (estimated)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The target for enrolling additional children during the year 1964-1965 in Classes VI to VIII is Rs. 0.53 lakhs. It is hoped that this will be achieved during the ensuring year.

Formerly, education was free upto VIII class in the Andhra area. Education was also free upto VIII class in all Government Schools in the Telangana area, except in some special schools. During the year 1963-64, free education was extended to girls studying in the Aided Schools also upto Class VIII. As Hon'ble members are aware from
the Budget Speech of Hon’ble the Finance Minister, Free Education for Girls will be extended in 1964–65 up to High School and Higher Secondary level.

*Secondary Education*

The provision made in the Third plan was intended to be utilised for taking up measures for the qualitative improvement at the secondary stage rather than quantitative expansion. Provision was made in the Third plan to enrol 50,000 additional children in the High School classes 10,000 additional children were programmed to be enrolled additionally during the each of the five years of the Third Plan. Towards this end, 400 new High Schools were proposed to be opened. But, in view of the demand for opening large number of schools, 427 new High Schools had to be permitted to be opened during the first two years of the Third Plan. In view of the inadequacy of funds, new schools were not permitted to be opened during the year 1963–64 on grant-in-aid basis. Yet, 92 new High Schools were opened during the year 1963–64 by local bodies and private managements without any aid from Government. The number of children actually enrolled in the High School classes during the first two years of the Third Plan and those estimated to have been enrolled during the third year are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Enrolled</th>
<th>Estimated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1961–62</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>21,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962–63</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>24,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963–64</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may be seen that the achievements have been far higher than the targets. It is also hoped that the target of enrolling additional children during the year 1963–64 will also be achieved.
No provision is made in the Budget Estimate for 1964–65 to open new schools or to admit to the schools opened during the year 1963–64.

It was programmed to upgrade 440 High Schools into Higher Secondary pattern. During the first two years, 93 High Schools were converted into Higher Secondary pattern. In view of the reduction in the plan outlay the scheme of upgrading High Schools into Higher Secondary pattern has been kept in abeyance with effect from the year 1963–64.

The Secondary Schools in the Telangana area are not having staff as per the Andhra Educational Rules. A phased programme is being taken up to see that the pupil–teacher ratio in Telangana is improved and additional staff is appointed for the Schools in the Telangana area. Towards this end 207 posts of School Assistants and 1,165 posts of Specialist teachers and non–teaching staff (clerks and peons) have been sanctioned recently, and necessary provision for the continuance of these posts has been made in the Budget Estimate for the year 1964–65. Efforts will be made to provide more additional staff in 1964–65 and 1965–66.

Government have instituted 10,000 Merit Scholarships to the children, the annual income of whose parents is less than Rs. 15,000. Under this scheme, 2 scholarships will be awarded to the boys studying in each of the class IX, X, XI and XII in all High and Higher Secondary Schools in the State. Financial assistance at present available to Backward Classes will be extended to all children of economically backward classes. The criteria of lower being family income of less than Rs. 1,500 per annum.
The Liberalised Grant-in-aid Rules, which were applicable to the Andhra area have been extended to Telangana area also with effect from the year 1963–64. Under this scheme every institution is paid Grant-in-Aid to cover the entire deficit to run the School. The managements are paid the entire expenditure on salaries of the staff plus 10% of the expenditure on salaries to cover the contingent expenditure less actual income from tuition fees.

A Conference of Educationists is being convened soon to decide about the pattern of High School and Higher Secondary Education to be adopted for the whole State. A decision has been taken to allow girls students to appear privately at the examinations of the Board of Secondary Education both in Andhra and Telangana Areas.

*University Education.*

In the field of Collegiate Education, it is not proposed to encourage the opening of new colleges. It is proposed to increase the facilities in the existing colleges and particularly teaching of the scince courses in the existing colleges. However, 14 new Arts and Science Colleges were opened. Of these, 9 colleges opened during the first two years have been admitted to aid. The colleges opened during the year 1963–64 could not be admitted to aid in view of the inadequacy of funds. The introduction of Three-year Degree Course has necessitated the opening of more courses in the colleges particularly in science courses resulting in additional recurring expenditure. The managements are finding it difficult to maintain the colleges under grant-in-aid rules. A committee has been appointed to go into this question and made suitable recommendations. The report of the committee is under consideration of Government.
A Seminar is being organised in Summer of 1964 to evolve suitable and specific measures for the introduction of Telugu as medium of instruction in some collegiate courses during the Fourth Plan period. The three Vice-chancellors have agreed to the setting up of a Commission consisting of representatives of Universities, Educationists and Members of Legislature to go into the question of University Education in the State with particular reference to standards of examinations prevailing in the three universities.

*N. D. S.*

The National Discipline Scheme has also been introduced in a few schools. Under this scheme the National Discipline Scheme Instructors are appointed and posted by the Government of India.

*Sanskrit Education,*

The rules for Grant-in-aid to Sanskrit College and Pathasalas have been liberalised to enable them to get full teaching grants. It is proposed to set up a committee of scholars and experts to survey the field of Sanskrit studies and make suitable recommendations.

*Technical Education*  

Technical Education has assumed special importance more particularly in recent years in the context of increased tempo in industrialisation programmes and to meet the defence requirements in the present emergency. In order to make the Technical Education better suited to the specific requirements of the industry and defence the pattern of training in technical fields is being suitably modified in its scope, duration and content of the courses.
The Technical Education Department has been hitherto conducting training at three different levels, i.e., (1) at Degree level; (2) Diploma level; and (3) Craftmen level. The State Government in line with the policy recommended by the Government of India transferred the Craftsmen Training Schemes to the Director of employment from 1-1-1964. This leaves the Technical Education Department mainly with the task of training supervisory personnel and engineers required in various engineering branches and concentrate on the problems of improvement of standards at these levels.

The total plan outlay during the third Five-Year Plan allotted to Technical Education is only Rs. 295 lakhs which constitutes less than one percent of the State's total outlay. This in itself, is far from adequate to meet the actual requirements of the schemes which have already been implemented during Second Five-Year Plan and continued in the Third Plan programme, besides various other schemes which have been implemented according to the Third Plan programme. However, efforts are being made to make the utmost use of the present limit ceilings to achieve the maximum physical targets.

All the schemes contemplated under the Third Five-Year Plan programme have already been put on ground during the first three years of the plan period and continuance of these schemes had to be provided for these schemes had to be provided for in the remaining two years of the plan period. The department had already spent Rs. 42.24 lakhs in 1961-62 and Rs. 40.98 lakhs in 1962-63 and Rs. 50.50 lakhs will spend during 1963-64. It is proposed to spend Rs. 70 lakhs during the fourth year of the plan i.e., 1964-65 which will bring up the total expenditure by the end of the fourth year of the plan to 203.72 lakhs, leaving 91.28 laksh for 1965-66.
At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, there were six Engineering Colleges functioning in the State, one each at Hyderabad, Warangal, Waltair, Kakinada, Tirupathi and Anantapur, giving a total enrolment capacity of 1075 seats annually. During the same period at diploma level 16 Polytechnics and 2 Mining Institutes were also functioning with a total admission capacity of 2,390 every year.

The Third Five-Year Plan programme of Technical Education envisages opening of new fields of training which were hitherto not covered. One of the salient features of this programme is starting of Girl's Polytechnics in the State and also for the first time in our country. Another feature of this programme is institution of part-time courses of study both at degree and diploma levels, the need for which although has been there since long but could not be met for various reasons.

During the first three years of the Third Plan programme one Boy's Polytechnic at Srikakulam was started with an admission capacity of 120 seats annually. For the first time in our State and also for the first time in our country the first Polytechnic for Girls came into existence in Hyderabad under the auspices of the All India Industrial Exhibition Society. In the same year one more Girls' Polytechnic was also started by the Government at Kakinada. These institutions are designed to train women as useful and productive members of the society. Various courses in engineering fields, as also in other vocational branches, such as, Architecture, Civil Engineering, Radio Engineering, Secretarial or Commercial Practice, Pharmacy and Food and Catering Technology, are taught in these institutions. Although these two institutions were started on more or less on an experimental basis,
they are gaining more and more popularity and demand for more institutions is gradually increasing.

Two Junior Technical Schools each with an intake of 60 students were also started at Vijayawada and Warangal during the year 1961–62. These institutions offer three-year post-middle course and provide a terminal technical Education for the age group of 14 plus boys. They can also secure admission to Polytechnics for higher education.

At degree level the intake capacity of the Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur was increased by 30 seats at each place during the first three years of the plan and also 30 seats were added in Chemical Technology course both at Andhra and Osmania University.

The Osmania University started post-graduate studies at Master's level in Hydraulics and Control Engineering, at the Osmania University Engineering College, Hyderabad, with a total intake of 30 students. The Andhra University at Waltair started Master's courses in 5 specialised branches of engineering with a total intake of 50 students.

The emergency conditions created on account of Chinese invasion on our Northern frontiers necessitated the stepping up of out-put of technical personnel. The following measures were taken during the year 1963–64 in this direction.

The 4th and 5th year classes in all the Engineering Colleges in the State have been accelerated by cutting down the summer vacations.

Three-year degree courses for Science Graduates were instituted at (a) Osmania Engineering College, Hyderabad with 100 seats (30 in Civil, 30 in Mechanical, 30 in Electrical and 10 Tele-communication); (b) in the Waltair Engineering College of the Andhra University with 30
seats in Civil Engineering; and (c) in the Government Engineering College at Kakinada with 90 seats (30 Civil, 30 Mechanical and 30 Electrical). Under this scheme Science Graduates with Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry group are admitted into three-year degree course the syllabus and curriculum for which has been separately drafted. A similar course is proposed to be introduced at the Engineering College, Anantapur for 1964–65.

Part-time degree course for diploma-holders was started by the Osmania Engineering College, Hyderabad with a seating capacity of 80 seats. This has been a long felt need not only in the State but in the country in general. The Osmania University has taken a lead in creating this part-time facilities at degree level. This course is of 4½ years duration and intended for those who have already taken their diplomas in the appropriate branch of engineering.

Similarly at diploma level the following schemes were implemented in the year 1963–64.

Part-time diploma courses in Engineering at the three Government Polytechnics, Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Kakinada with 40 seats at each place (20 in Electrical and 20 in Mechanical). Under this scheme persons who are engaged in industry or any technical line are admitted after passing an entrance test. The course is of four-year duration and is conducted for three hours in the evenings every day.

Two-year Technical Courses in the two Government Polytechnics at Hyderabad and Kakinada. It has been felt that the present three-year diploma courses need re-orientation to suit the particular requirements of the industry. The aim is, to condition the students coming out from the Polytechnics to enter industry directly without any further
industrial training. With a view to achieve this objective, a scheme of two-year Technician Course has been drawn up which gives intensive practical training in the institution itself along with the related theoretical instruction. The admission qualification of this course is a pass in P. U. C. This course replaces the 3-year diploma course in these Polytechnics.

**Plan for 1964–65**: The Plan programme for 1964–65 envisages an outlay of Rs. 70 lakhs.

The grants proposed to the University Engineering Colleges cover the State Government’s matching share on the following schemes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Engineering College at Waltair</th>
<th>Admission capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 5-year integrated course in Engineering</td>
<td>... ... 120 seats annually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chemical Engineering courses.</td>
<td>... ... 60 ,, ,,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Three-year degree course in Civil Engineering</td>
<td>... ... 30 ,, ,,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Osmania Engineering Collage, Hyderabad**:

1. Five-year integrated course in Engineering ... ... 255 seats
2. Three-year degree course for Science Graduates ... 100 seats
3. Chemical Engineering course ... 60 seats

**S. V. University Engineering College, Tirupati**:

5-year integrated course ... 120 seats

In addition to the development schemes of the University Engineering Colleges mentioned above, the cost of development of the two Government Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur is also included in the plan outlay for 1964–65.
This out-lay provides for the continuance of the scheme already implemented in the first three years and also certain other new schemes to be started in 1964—65. The following new schemes are proposed for the year 1964—65.

3 - Year Degree Course in Engineering for Science Graduates: It is proposed to add 60 seats (30 Electrical and 30 Mechanical) in the Government Engineering College at Ananthapur under the scheme of three-year Degree Course for Science Graduates.

Teachers' Training

(2) One of the serious problems confronting further expansion of technical institutions to-day, is the shortage of qualified teachers. The difficulty in obtaining staff of the right calibre and in the required numbers is a serious limitation to any further expansion. In order to meet the present acute shortage of technical teachers, the Government of India initiated in 1959 a programme of training of first class Engineering graduates in the selected centres in the country. Due to rapid expansion at diploma level, it has become necessary to initiate such a programme for training of teachers for diploma institutions also. A scheme for training of teachers for diploma institutions has therefore been formulated with the main object of conditioning diploma holders as well as graduates for the teaching profession. The State Government have decided to implement the above scheme from the academic session 1961 in the Government Polytechnic, Hyderabad. The scheme contemplates training of 60 teacher-trainees (15 Graduate-trainees and 45 Diploma-trainees). The duration of the course will be one and half years in the case of Graduate trainees comprising of 12 months industrial training and 6 months of institutional training. The training programme in
both the above cases will be arranged on a sandwich pattern.

_Junior Technical School at Mahboobnagar_

(3) At present there are 5 Junior Technical Schools one each at Secunderabad, Warangal, Kakinada, Vijayawada and Tirupati. During the year 1964–65 it is proposed to start one more Junior Technical School at Mahboobnagar attached to the existing Government Polytechnic at that place. This institution will offer a three-year post-middle course in Engineering subjects along with the other academic subjects. Students on completion of this course will either enter industry as apprentices or can seek admission into the polytechnics. The institution will admit 60 students every year.

These institutions are intended to divert boys of age group 14+ from academic type of education in secondary schools to one which is specially designed to condition them for different productive occupations of technical nature while continuing their normal general education.

The Central Ministry is now thinking of increasing the facilities in this direction on a larger scale.

_Grant–in–aid to Tirupati Music College_

(4) T. T. Devastanams, Tirupati, started a College of Music at Tirupati offering degree courses in Music both instrumental and vocal. Government agreed to give maintenance grant for this institution. Provision has been made in the plan for 1964–65 for this purpose.
16. The additional physical targets anticipated for 1964-55 and the total physical targets at the end of the year 1964-65 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Additional intake in 1964-65</th>
<th>Total seats available at the end of 1964-65</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>1,855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytechnics</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Technical Schools</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls Polytechnics</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining Institutes</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Libraries

During the year 1963-64, stress was laid on provision of improved reading facilities and on the technical aspect of administration of libraries such as classification and cataloguing of books, preparation of Bibliographies, Inter-Library Loan, etc., besides conduct of cultural and social education activities. The printing of the Annotated Bibliography of Children’s Books in Telugu has been completed and is expected to be released shortly. Steps have been taken to cater to the needs of Telugu and Sanskrit Scholars in the State Central Library, Hyderabad and some other important libraries. With a view to attracting the right type of personnel to the profession, the question of revising the scales of pay of Librarians and framing a set of uniform service rules for the employees of all the Local Library Authorities has been taken up on hand. A committee has been constituted for the preparation of Lists of Standard Works and it is proposed that standard books including publications of the various cultural organisations should be purchased in bulk by the department and distributed free of cost to all the Public Libraries as a part of
the Government subsidy in kind. A Central Fund is proposed to be created for this purpose during the Fourth Plan period. A committee is proposed to be constituted to examine the financial position of the Local Library Authorities in the State and to suggest ways and means for improving their resources. A draft Grant-in-Aid Code has also been prepared and a committee consisting of officials and non-officials is being constituted to examine in detail its provisions. On the publication of the Grant-in-Aid Code it is proposed to rationalise the scales of grants paid to the aided libraries in the State.

With a view to improving the tone and efficiency of Libraries, stress is laid on routine annual and surprise inspections of Government Libraries, District Central Libraries, Branch Libraries and offices of Local Library Authorities and the follow-up of the same. Further the accounts of the Local Library Authorities are audited and their book stocks, furniture etc., are physically verified departmentally, besides the local audit conducted by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts. It is proposed to strengthen the audit staff to intensify the audit work.

The total amount of cess collected by the Local Library Authorities in the State during the year 1962—1963 was Rs. 10,99,023. A sum of Rs. 1,90,500 was distributed to the Local Library Authorities in the Telangana area for purchase of equipment, books, etc., during the year under review as special aid. Additional grants were also sanctioned to four local library authorities in Telengana for establishing and maintaining branch libraries and Books Deposit Centres under each of the four Local Library Authorities. The number of Libraries of all types as on 31—12—1963 is 2,070. As a result of the measures taken for the intensification of the Library movement and the
development of reading habits, the number of readers and the number of books borrowed by members are steadily increasing. The inter-library loan system was intensified during the year and more libraries are taking advantage of this system. The book stocks in all the libraries during the year registered an increase by about 2,00,000.

*Text Book Press*

The Government of Andhra Pradesh decided the establishment of a Press with the unique objective of printing and distributing uniform text-books throughout the State in attractive get up ensuring timely supplies at reasonable cost. The result of the decision is the establishment of the Andhra Pradesh Text Book Press in the year 1958 as a commercial undertaking of the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Thus embarking on the programme suited to the improvement in the quality of elementary education, the Press has proceeded with the printing of books upto Class V. Text Books in Telugu for Class VI have been ordered to be nationalised for use during 1964–65. These books required for all the students are supplied by the Press through private agents appointed for the purpose and also Panchayat Samithis.

3. Government of India were pleased to release Foreign Exchange of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for the import of Mechanical Composing Machines and the Press has received these machines recently. It will be possible to nationalise books in other languages like English, Hindi, Sanskrit and Urdu in due course. The Press has spent an amount of Rs. 23.00 lakhs towards capital and Rs. 44.58 lakhs towards Revenue expenditure till the end of March,
1963. It has received an amount of Rs. 45.94 lakhs by the end of March, 1963. During the year 1963-64, the sales have progressed well and the receipts are expected to reach Rs. 30.00 lakhs.

During the period in question, the Press has received 212.8 tons of paper from Australia and 847.6 tons of paper from Sweden as gift. Books to be printed with this paper will be distributed free. The Government of India have allotted again a quantity of 30 tons of Australian paper and 970 tons of Swedish paper received as gift from these countries and this is expected to be received during the course of the years, 1963–64 and 1964–65.

The Sri Venkateswara University has been requested to organise a Workshop to evolve the form of language (classical and colloquial) for text books in Telugu to be published by Government.

State Archives.

The functions of this office include not only the work relating to ancient manuscripts but also supervision, reception, preservation, filing and supply of records of all the Secretariat Departments, and some Heads of Departments on requisitions. It is also concerned with the publication of reference media, guides and extracts of records and other forms of assistance for research.

A portion of the basement and a portion of the ground floor of the newly constructed three-storeyed annexe of the Secretariat buildings were allotted to the State Archives in 1963–64 for housing the Interim Repository under the control of the State Archives. It is intended to take over the large volume of records relating to the Secretariat Departments of the erstwhile Hyderabad Government and the records of the Central Record Branch as are mature
for retirement to the State Archives. A skeleton staff of the State Archives is now deputed to work in the new building and is attending to the work of the Interim Repository. It is proposed to appoint separate staff for the interim Repository in 1964-65.

Compilation of History of Freedom Movement in India.

The Government have constituted a State Committee and an Executive Committee for the Complication of History of freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh.

The first volume of the History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh is under print. The second volume is being re-edited by Prof. M. Venkatarangayya. The third volume is under circulation among the members of the Executive Committee for their final approval after which it will be sent to the press. The collection of material for the fourth volume has been completed at the Madras Record Office and some more material remains to be collected from the records transferred to the State Archives, Andhra Pradesh from Madras Record Office. It is expected that the editing of the fourth volume would be taken up in 1964-65.

The History of Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad, Volume IV is in the Press.

The supplementary volume covers the period August, 1947 to September, 1948 of the History of Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad will be completed by the end of February, 1964 after which it will be sent to the members of the Executive for their approval before being sent to the Press.

The work of 'Who is Who' in Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh is also in progress and is likely to continue for another year. The staff of the office of the Convener,
History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh and that of the ‘Who is Who’ is proposed to be continued in 1964–65.

During the Third Five-Year Plan an amount of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been allotted for the construction of a new building for preserving the valuable records in the custody of the State Archives.

The plans and estimates for the new building were finalised in 1962–63 and the foundation-stone was laid at the site in the Osmania University Campus by Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs on 13–9–1962. The construction work of the buildings is in good progress. As a part of the publication programme a Hand Book on the records of the State Archives was compiled and is expected to be published in 1964–65.

Archaeology

1. Excavations: The third field season of excavations at Yeleswaram in Nalgonda District was started in October, 1963 with the grant-in-aid given by the Government of India to the tune of Rs. 67,700 and they will be terminated by the end of current financial year. During the course of last two field seasons of excavations interesting array of important antiquities comprising Roman Sprinklers, Roman gold coins, Double megalithic cist and pot sherds of black and red polished ware, etc., have been unearthed; they throw light on civilisation existing right from 3rd–2nd Century B.C. upto the modern period. It is expected that many more important antiquities will come to light during the present field season of excavations. At present the excavations are concentrated at the temple complex. The Government of India have been
requested to sanction Rs. 30,000 for 1964–65 so that the excavations which are now in progress may be continued upto the end of June, 1964 without interruption.

In addition to the above the Department has taken up excavation of the prehistoric burials coming under the submergence of the Pochampad Project in Nizamabad District from December, 1963 with the sanctioned amount of Rs. 5,000 by the Government Public Works (Projects) Department and they will be continued upto the end of March, 1964 with the additional amount of Rs. 4,000 provided in the Budget Estimates for 1963–64 under excavations.

It has been proposed to conduct excavation at the Buddhist site Panigiri in Nalgonda District during 1964–65 and the Government of India have been requested to sanction Rs. 30,000 as grant-in-aid for this purpose.

2. **Conservations** : The following conservation works have been taken up during 1963–64:

1. Royal ancient Mosque at Rajahmundry in East Godavari District.
2. Temple at Dichipalli in Nizamabad District.
3. Tughlaq Mosque at Bodhan in Nizamabad District.
4. Rama's Temple at Peddatumbalam in Kurnool District.
5. Sehrebatil Kaman at Hyderabad.

The Archaeological Sites and Remains Act has been extended to Andhra area also.

3. **Publications** : The publications undertaken by the Archaeological Department are:
Programme for 1963—64:

2. Early Chalukyan Temples.
3. Eastern Chalukyan Temples.
5. An early sculpture of Narasimha.

Programme for 1964—65:

1. Medieval Inscriptions.
4. Copper Plate Epigraphs—Volume II
5. Architecture of Early Hindu Temples.
6. Andhra Sculptures.
7. History of Deccan (Medieval period).
8. Eastern Ganga Temples.
10. Some Rare Inscriptions.

A scheme on Epigraphy is being taken up during 1964–65.

Government Museum, Hyderabad

The work on construction of contemporary Art Pavilion has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 1.75 lakhs and it is likely to be completed by the end of 1964–65.

Publications: The following programme of publications has been taken up during 1963–64:

1. Catalogue on Bahmani coins by Sri Abdul Wali Khan.
2. Catalogue on Kshatrappa coins by Dr. H. V. Trivedi.

Programme during 1964–65:

1. Roman coins.
2. Catalogue of Bronzes.
3. Yadava and Medieval coins.
4. Monograph on Deccan Paintings (in collaboration with the Salarjung Museum).
5. Monograph on Arabic and Persian and Urdu Manuscripts.

National Cadet Corps

The National Cadet Corps training has been made compulsory for the college boys during the year 1963. The revised estimates for the year 1963–64 to meet the expenditure on N. C. C. is Rs. 50.83 lakhs. The training is voluntary for girls and for students in the high schools. A large number of school students (approximately 2,00,000) are in the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. Steps have been taken to raise two Girls’ Battalions for the college girls and increase the Junior Division Troops by 300 troops during the year 1964–65. The Auxiliary Cadet Corps continues to maintain its present level.

The National Cadet Corps is the largest youth movement in the country; its chief aim is to develop character, comradeship, ideals of service and capacity for leadership. All those who have taken the N. C. C. seriously, have been benefited in many ways, much more than non-participants in the N. C. C.
Government is taking every possible measure to improve the standards in the National Cadet Corps. Their aim is to improve the quality of the training and not only the quantum. The Government of India for their part has approved a much bigger establishment to conduct and supervise the training in the N. C. C. There is now an Air Force Officer of the rank of an Air Commodore, equivalent to Brigadier in the Army as the Director of N. C. C. in this State. Orders have been issued giving him the powers of the Head of the Department in the State Government. There are eight N. C. C. Station Headquarters under the Director and each one of them has about seven N. C. C. Units under them. Government of India, it is believed, is further streamlining the N. C. C. organisation this year with a view to simplifying training and administration thereby improving its efficiency. In future there will be only N. C. C. Infantry Units and Technical Units and the word ‘Rifle’ may be eliminated. The N. C. C. in every technical college will have a technical bias so that it would be more helpful to the technical students in the long run.

The Air Wing, Naval Wing, Armour and Artillery Unit will be considered open units and students with scientific technical bias will be enrolled for training in these specialist wings.

Our Government propose to improve the N. C. C. at the school stage also. By the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan it is hoped that at least twenty percent of the school student-body would be in the N. C. C. Junior Division. In the year 1964-65 itself it is proposed to raise 300 Junior Division Troops in this State. The bulk of the expenditure on the N. C. C. is for conducting camps and fifty per cent of it is met from the Government of India. The expenditure on officers and instructional staff, clothing,
ammunition, vehicles and equipment is entirely borne by the Central Government.

The N. C. C. Compulsory Scheme was officially launched on 14th August, 1963 by the Chief Minister in our State. The training has been going on ever since, Various shortages which confronted the N. C. C. organisation have been gradually eliminated or reduced on account of the drive and foresight of the Directorate-General. N. C. C., Ministry of Defence, Government of India and the State Director of N. C. C. About 40 camps were held during the year 1963—1964. The attendance at camps has been rather poor. It is less than fifty per cent. In order to attract more cadets take keen interest in the N. C. C. training and also give some nourishment to the Cadets, refreshment at the rate of 19 nP. per cadet for two hours of parade are being provided with effect from October, 1963. With the introduction of refreshments the attendance has improved. The Universities propose mentioning the achievements of the students in the N. C. C. in University diplomas and degrees. Government, is also considering giving weightage to the merited cadets of the N. C. S. in the matter of selection for various appointments. All this is being done with a view to improve the standards of the youth of the country, their personality and capabilities. The results would benefit the individual, the State and the Nation in the ultimate analysis.

This year one of our girls cadets won the best girl cadet trophy at the N. C. C. Rally held in Delhi on 27th January, 1964. Seventeen State took part in this Rally after the Republic Day Prade March Past. Our State also came first in line-dressing. We were second in two of
three competitions. We were runners-up for the much coveted banner. We have been runners-up for this banner at least five times and we won the banner on two occasions so far. I hope our cadets will do still better during the year 1964-65.

The compulsory aspect has brought about two different employment opportunities. The erstwhile past-time N. C. C. officers who are basically teachers are being employed on whole-time basis in lieu of regular officers who are in short supply. About 60 such officers have been employed in our State. More than 20 of them are serving in the N. C. C. Organisation outside the State. Efficient and capable cadets who have finished their University studies or are about to finish the same have been given an opportunity to serve as Cadet Instructors on salary or part-time allowance basis in the N. C. C. They have replaced the permanent J. C. O. and N. C. C. Instructors of the regular army to some extent.

The N. C. C. is running special coaching camps to assist eligible young men who wish to apply for Commission in the Defence Forces. More than 500 cadets are taking advantage of this scheme.

**Conclusion.**

Our young men whether in agriculture, industry, business or commercial activities work to produce more wealth for the Nation. The fundamental requirement for producing more wealth devolves on the quality of man himself. It is important and inevitable, therefore, that the man should be trained as well as can be. The purpose of education is to achieve this end. It is needless to say that Education, particularly technical education is essential to build up skilled man-power and a crops of trained
technicians required for all our developmental activities. The realisation of the need for improving human resources and quality of human material engaged in all walks of life, economic, social or aesthetic is growing in our country as in others. Education has to play a vital role in the development of Humanist ideals and achievement of our National objectives. I feel quite confident that I can count upon the full support of my colleagues in the Government and this Honourable House in measures that are necessary towards this end.
సంఖ్య 39

అందుకోని సాంఘాతికంగా సౌరాష్ట్రం సంస్థలలో రాష్ట్రం వచ్చిన మండల విభాగానికి ప్రతి సంస్థ సమ్మేళనం ప్రారంభించారు.

మండలం ప్రతి 1964-65 నియంత్రణ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాణ ప్రత్యేకం

మండలం (పాలక పంచాయత్తు, కోశారా, కొండ పంచాయత్తుల) ప్రతి ప్రత్యేకం 1964-65 జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాణ ప్రతిష్ఠాన 26,56,59,000 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు అంతే 18,70,15,700 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు. 1964-65 పదార్థాలు ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు అంతే 18,70,15,700 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు. 1968-64 పదార్థాలు ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు అంతే 17,03,29,500 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు. 1968-64 మండలం ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు అంతే 17,03,29,500 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు.

ఐతే ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు ప్రతి పంచాయత్తు పదార్థాలు అంతే 18,70,39,000 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు. 1964-65 పదార్థాలు ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు అంతే 17,03,29,500 ఏ జాతీయ ప్రతిష్ఠాన పదార్థాలు.

పరిస్థితుల సమయంలో కొండ పంచాయత్తుల పదార్థాలు అంతే 1513-25 ఏ జాతీయ పదార్థాలు.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>పదార్థాలు</th>
<th>పరిమాణం (ఎ)</th>
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<tr>
<td>సేవా ధరా</td>
<td>795.43</td>
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<td>రైతు ధరా</td>
<td>430.06</td>
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<td>ప్రత్యేక ధరా</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>మొత్తం</td>
<td>1513.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

పరిస్థితుల సమయంలో కుటుంబాల సంస్థలు అంతే 1513-25 ఏ జాతీయ పదార్థాలు.

<table>
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<td>పాండించిన ధరా</td>
<td>209.73</td>
<td>248.25</td>
<td>307.22</td>
<td>387.22</td>
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<td>సేవా ధరా</td>
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</table>
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16th March, 1964

సాగు హితాద్య మరణించి రోజ్ 205.20 ఎందుకులకు. 1964-65 వారు
ఎండి ప్రతిసాధన లేదా ప్రతి అనుమానాలు కానడా తిడితే శాశ్రు కాయలు:

(వే. అంశం)

లేదాతా మాత్ర ... 224.90
లండన్ మాత్ర ... 136.58
మండిపురం మాత్ర ... 41.58
ప్రతి ప్రతి కంప్యూటర్ ... 27.78

లో కొంతత రోజ్ 480.88

శాశ్రు పద్ధతిని సూచించిన నిర్ణయాలు చెప్పించినప్పటికీ ప్రతి దినే లాంటి పద్ధతిలో ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి చేసే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎంధుకులకు 45.00 ఎందుకులకు చిత్రాదాయ నుండు ఫిస్టుపంచబడింది. రోజ్ 1518.25 ఎందుకులకు
క్లి. 1226 03 ఎందుకు లో తీసేద్య 1964-65 వారు ఎందుకులకు మిలియన్. టనార్తి ప్రతి సాగు మాటల్లో 287.22 ఎందుకు ఎందుకులకు మిలియన్. ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి చేసే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎంధుకులకు 35% త్యాగం కోసం మిలియన్. తరువాత ఏకర్లలో ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎంధుకులకు 287.22 ఎందుకు 35% త్యాగం కోసం మిలియన్. తరువాత ఏకర్లలో ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎంధుకులకు 287.22 ఎందుకు 35% త్యాగం కోసం మిలియన్. 

మినిసం మోతి రాయుండా, ప్రణాథంది 1963-64, 1964-65 వారు
ఎండి ప్రతి అనుమానాలు కానడా తిడితే శాశ్రు కాయలు.

(ఎ.- రామారాము)

ఫెండింపు సంచాలకతో, సంపాదించబడిన ప్రతి వస్త్రం లో రేమించబడిన నిర్ణయం నుండి 200 ఎందుకులకు మరణించిన పద్ధతిలో ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎందుకులకు. మినిసం ప్రతి సాగు ప్రతి దినే ప్రతి కంప్యూటర్ 38 ఎందుకు ఎందుకులకు మిలియన్. తరువాత ఏకర్లలో ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎందుకులకు 287.22 ఎందుకు 35% త్యాగం కోసం మిలియన్. తరువాత ఏకర్లలో ప్రతి దినే పద్ధతి మోతి ఎందుకులకు 287.22 ఎందుకు 35% త్యాగం కోసం మిలియన్. 

మినిసం ప్రతి కంప్యూటర్ ప్రతి వస్త్రం లో రేమించబడిన ప్రతి అనుమానాలు కానడా తిడితే శాశ్రు కాయలు.
16th March, 1964

(1) కార్యక్రమ సంఖ్య : 16-11


(4) దాధారణ మంది సేకరించబడింది : 1961-62 ... 3.500
1962-63 ... 3.500
1963-64 .. 2.500

(5) కార్యక్రమ సంఖ్య : 16-11 డివిజన్ విభాగాల లక్షణముల సంఖ్య ప్రతి సంవత్సరం 16 సంవత్సరంలో 16 కంటే కంటే కంటే ప్రతికూలమైనది. రోజు పాటు కార్యక్రమ సంఖ్య ప్రతి సంవత్సరం 1.500 రూపాయలు సేకరించబడుతున్నది.

(6) దాధారణ మంది సేకరించబడింది : 1961-62 ... 4.25 రూపాయలు
1962-63 ... 0.89
1963-64 ... 0.50 రూపాయలు.
16th March, 1964

...

16th March, 1964

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ.</th>
<th>ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ.</th>
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<td>VI-VIII</td>
<td>VI-VIII</td>
<td>VI-VIII</td>
<td>VI-VIII</td>
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<td>6.66</td>
<td>11.14</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>575</td>
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<td>0.44 ರೋಟ್ಟು</td>
<td>0.46 ರೋಟ್ಟು</td>
<td>0.53 ರೋಟ್ಟು</td>
<td>0.53 ರೋಟ್ಟು</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1964-65 ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. VI-VIII ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. 0.53 ಕ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್೯ಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

1968-64 ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. VI-VIII ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. 0.53 ಕ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್೯ಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

1964-65 ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. VI-VIII ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. 0.53 ಕ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್೯ಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

1964-65 ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. VI-VIII ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. 0.53 ಕ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್೯ಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

1964-65 ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. VI-VIII ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. 0.53 ಕ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್೯ಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ

1964-65 ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. VI-VIII ವರ್ಣಾಲಿದ ವಿ.ಪ. 0.53 ಕ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್೯ಳ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿ
16th March, 1964

ರುಜಾತಸಿ ನಿಮ್ಣ

ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ಇದು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಇದು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಯಸ್ತಂತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿರುಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗವದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಸರು ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಮೂಲಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಬಾರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಲಾಗಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಲಾಗಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

1961-62 ... 21,633
1962-63 ... 24,973
1963-64 ... 10,000 (ತೊದರೆ)

ಎಲ್ಲು ಮುಂಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಳ ನಿಮ್ಣದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವೆಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 1963-64ರಿಂದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮ ಗಾಂಧಿನ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಸರಾಯಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 1963-64ರಿಂದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಳ ನಿಮ್ಣದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವೆಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

440 ಎಲ್ಲರು ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಳ ನಿಮ್ಣದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವೆಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. 1964-65ರಿಂದ ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾಗಳ ನಿಮ್ಣದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವೆಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.
16th March, 1964

...
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16th March, 1964

ನೀಡದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು. ಅವುಗಳ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.

ನಿರೂಪಿಸುವ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾತಿಯಾದ್ಯಂತ.

ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ (ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ) ಸಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಸಿಗೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.

ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ 14 ಮೇಸ್ಸೆಗಳು (ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ) ಸಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಸಿಗೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.

ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳು 1963-64ರ ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಅನುಕ್ರಮವೆಂದರೆ, ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ 14 ಮೇಸ್ಸೆಗಳು (ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ) ಸಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಸಿಗೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.

ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ವಾಸ್ತುಶಿಲ್ಪಗಳು ಹೊಸ ಕಡೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.

ಅಕ್ಸಿಫಲ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಶಿಲಾಮಣ್ಣ

ಅಕ್ಸಿಫಲ್ಲ್ಸ್ ಶಿಲಾಮಣ್ಣ ಹೊಸ ಕಡೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.

ಮೊದಲಾದ ತಿಳಿಬಣ್ಣ

ಮೊದಲಾದ ತಿಳಿಬಣ್ಣ, ಹಾಗು ಹಾಗು ತಿಳಿ ಒಂದು (ಪರಿಸರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರದ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ 14 ಮೇಸ್ಸೆಗಳು (ಮಹಾರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ) ಸಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಮತ್ತು ರಸಿಗೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂಡುಗಡೆಯಾಗಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾಗಿರಲಿ ವಿವಿಧವರು ಇತಿಹಾಸ ನೀಡುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ.
16th March, 1964

సాగించిన సంపాదిత పత్రికలలో అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి. మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి. మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి.

సాగించిన సంపాదిత పత్రికలలో అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి. మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి. మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి.

మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి. మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి. మధ్యన అధిశాస్త్రం ప్రపంచ ప్రపంచానికి అధిశాస్త్ర దివసానికి తెరియిన నుండి తెలియాలి.
1961-62 సండ. రాకుడా వార్షిక సంఖ్య ఇంటింటికి వచ్చింది. పాటిని పరిశీలించిన పరిచయంలో వివిధ విషయాలు ఉన్నాయి. మార్చి 14 లో మొదట పరిశీలన ప్రారంభించబడింది. పాటిని ఎంచుకునే మంది పారాగణాన్ని పాలిస్తున్న పాటితో పరిశీలన కార్యాలను ప్రారంభించారు.

మార్చి 16 న పాటిని పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను 30 మంది పారాగణాన్ని పాలిస్తున్న పాటితో పరిశీలన కార్యాలను ప్రారంభించారు. మార్చి 24 న పాటిని పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను 30 మంది పారాగణాన్ని పాలిస్తున్న పాటితో పరిశీలన కార్యాలను ప్రారంభించారు.

మార్చి 30 న పాటిని పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను 30 మంది పారాగణాన్ని పాలిస్తున్న పాటితో పరిశీలన కార్యాలను ప్రారంభించారు. మార్చి 31 న పాటిని పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాల ప్రారంభాను ప్రారంభించారు.

1963-64 సంఖ్యల పరిశీలన వివిధ విషయాలు తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది. మార్చి 10 న పాటిని పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది. 1964-65 సంఖ్యల పరిశీలన వివిధ విషయాలు తీసింది, అప్పటి మొదటి సంఖ్య పరిశీలన కార్యాలను తీసింది.
16th March, 1964

1964-65 கோலையாட்சிச் சபையில் காட்சிகளை வரவேற்பவருடன் வரவேற்பான பொருள் பார்வை செய்யப்பட்டு வந்தது. பொருள் 80 கோடி மார்க்கத்தில் இருந்தது. அதில் முதலில் 30 கோடி உடையதாக உள்ளது. மேலும் 4/1/2 சட்டங்கள் வந்துள்ளன. மொத்தம் ஒரு கோலையாட்சிச் சபையில் காட்சிகளை வரவேற்பாக நான் வந்தேன். அதற்குப் போது ஒரு கோலையாட்சிச் சபையில் காட்சிகளை வரவேற்பாக நான் வந்தேன்.
16th March, 1964

<table>
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<td>Karnataka Dharma Bhavan</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Andhra Dharma Bhavan</td>
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</table>

1. 1964-65 ASAM Dharma Bhavan
2. 1964-65 KARNATAKA Dharma Bhavan
3. 1964-65 ANDHRA Dharma Bhavan
మార్చుడి కే పిలుసే మంది నాటకంలో కొంతదానం ఉత్తర సాతానారు ధాన్యం నహ్నానికి నమస్కారం వచ్చి మార్చుడి. తలమాటి దానం
విలసీలోని కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం కానుపించారు. ప్రతి సాంప్రదాయం సాధారణం
విలసీలోని కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం కానుపించారు. ప్రతి సాంప్రదాయం సాధారణం
1959 సాంప్రదాయం పరాట్నా, విదృక్షా పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం
దానం కానుపించారు. ప్రతి సాంప్రదాయం సాధారణం
విదృక్షా పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం కానుపించారు. ప్రతి సాంప్రదాయం సాధారణం
విదృక్షా పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం కానుపించారు. ప్రతి సాంప్రదాయం సాధారణం
విదృక్షా పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం కానుపించారు. ప్రతి సాంప్రదాయం సాధారణం
1961 కుంచు నువ్వులు పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం
క్రిందిగానే 6 సంవత్సరాలు. అభిషేకం లేదా (15 మంది, తిరంగా తిరంగా) చేసి 60 మంది తిరంగా తిరంగా చేసి క్రిందిగానే 6 సంవత్సరాలు. అభిషేకం లేదా (15 మంది, తిరంగా తిరంగా) 12
విదృక్షా పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం
విదృక్షా పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం
దానం

ప్రస్తుత సాంప్రదాయం

8. ఐక్యం కలుస్తుంది, సాంస్కృతిక, సాంస్కృతిక, ప్రస్తుతం

1964-65 కొంత పరాట్నా నువ్వులు పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం
1964-65 కొంత పరాట్నా నువ్వులు పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం
1964-65 కొంత పరాట్నా నువ్వులు పరాట్నా యొక్క విలసీలో కొంత క్షడిగా విధానం ఉపయోగించి విధానం దానం.
16th March, 1964

14. 1964-65 ಎಡ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹಾಜನದ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೊಡನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಹಿಂದು ಅಸ್ಪ್ರ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹಾಜನದ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೊಡನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಹಿಂದು ಅಸ್ಪ್ರ.

(4) 1964-65 ಎಡ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹಾಜನದ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೊಡನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಹಿಂದು ಅಸ್ಪ್ರ. 1964-65 ಎಡ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹಾಜನದ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೊಡನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಹಿಂದು ಅಸ್ಪ್ರ. 1964-65 ಎಡ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆದದ್ದು ಯಾವುದೇ ಮಹಾಜನದ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೊಡನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದುಹಿಂದು ಅಸ್ಪ್ರ.

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16th March, 1964

The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a letter or document written in Kannada script. The content seems to be a formal communication, possibly a receipt or a notification of some sort. However, the details are not clear due to the image quality.

1962-63... 10.99.023... 1962-63...
16th March, 1964

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சர் முக்குள்ளை காந்தாரா குழாய் பேரால் நிறுவத்தூண்டான. 1.90.500 என்று முதலி சிற்றியதான. சிற்றியாளர் வாலூட்டி * குறுக்கு 4 வெளிக்கு சந்தித்து
சுருக்க வருகையில் தொடங்கி வகையூட்டுகையை முந்தித்து நூற்றாண்டு நூற்றாண்டின் நிலையை 31-12-1963 வரை வளர்ந்து அதிகாரத்தை முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும் 2070.
நான் முன்னையுள்ள உயிர்த்துக்கொல்ல நூற்றாண்டின் போல முன்னையுள்ள உயிர்த்துக்கொல்ல நூற்றாண்டின் விளைவை மேம்படுத்தும் வேண்டும், மேம்படுத்தும் விளைவை
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16th March, 1964

The account for the year ended 30th June 1964 shows a balance of 212.8 lakhs, which was increased to 847.6 lakhs by the issue of 3,000,000 shares at 25% premium. The shares were issued to the following parties:

- Mr. A. B. C. D., 1,000,000 shares
- Mr. E. F. G., 500,000 shares
- Mr. H. I. J., 600,000 shares
- Mr. K. L. M., 900,000 shares

The paid-up capital of the company increased from 970 lakhs to 7,360 lakhs in the year 1963-64.

The following officers were elected for the year 1964-65:

- Chairman: Mr. A. B. C. D.
- Managing Director: Mr. E. F. G.
- Executive Director: Mr. H. I. J.
- Financial Director: Mr. K. L. M.

The company has undertaken a number of projects during the year, including the construction of a new factory and the expansion of existing facilities. The company has also entered into a number of new contracts with various clients.

The company's revenue for the year ended 30th June 1964 was 7,360 lakhs, an increase of 2,500 lakhs from the previous year. The company's profit after tax was 1,200 lakhs, an increase of 300 lakhs from the previous year.

The company has declared a dividend of 15% on the paid-up capital.

The company's balance sheet as at 30th June 1964 is appended hereto.
16th March, 1964

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16th March, 1964

(1) మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి సంస్థ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

1964 మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సంస్థ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

1964 మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సంస్థ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

1964-65 సంవత్సరం సందర్భంగా పిల్లల పంటి విద్య సంస్థ సంపాదించడానికి అడవులను మాదిరిపడి ఉంది. అది మొత్తం టెక్స్చర్‌లు మే 30,000 నాటికి చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా మాదిరిపడి ఉంది.

(2) విశేషాలు:—1963-64 సంవత్సరం సంపాదించడానికి విభిన్నమైన విశేషాలు ఉద్యోగించిన:

1. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

2. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

3. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

4. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సంస్థ మహాసాధారణారు

5. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

6. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

(3) చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సంపాదించడానికి పిల్లల పంటి విద్య సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

1963-64 సంవత్సరం సంపాదించడానికి పిల్లల పంటి విద్య సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

1. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు

2. మంత్రి హేర్షా చిత్రమిన్నారు రాయా నాయకుడు సేవల సమితి సంస్థ మహాసాధారణ సమితి మహాసాధారణారు
16th March, 1964

4. తన బాలసేన యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత (మామిడి అంటే నామ్మలాంటి ప్రత్యేకత).

5. అందించి, తామని సంపన్న కంటే మరింత సంపన్న.

నాటికి యున్న తినిన (డా. సి. శివారణ)

1963 సంవత్సరాలు మామిడి యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత (డా. సి. శివారణ).
1963-64 సంవత్సరాలు మామిడి యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత (డా. సి. శివారణ) 50-83 తిని చేసేందుకు కావడం అనే ప్రత్యేకత.

అందించి యున్న తినిని అంటే మామిడి యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత తెలుగు వారిని వేర్వేరు. 1964-65 సంవత్సరాలు మామిడి యొక్క ప్రత్యేకత తెలుగు వారిని వేర్వేరు పిలిచి ప్రత్యేకత తెలుగు వారిని వేర్వేరు పిలిచి ప్రత్యేకత తెలుగు వారిని వేర్వేరు పిలిచి ప్రత్యేకత తెలుగు వారిని వేర్వేరు.
16th March, 1964

The Secretary to the Government of India. "The Union Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 123 of the Constitution of India, hereby notifies the following persons as members of the upper house of the Parliament of India, to hold office during the period of one year from the date of assumption of office:

1. Mrs. N. R. P. Padmanabhaiah
2. Mr. K. V. R. Reddy
3. Mr. K. R. Narayanan
4. Mr. T. R. Shankar
5. Mr. V. R. Krishnaiah
6. Mr. J. R. Rangarajan
7. Mr. B. C. K. Ganesan
8. Mr. M. T. V. Rao
9. Mr. C. R. Venkatachalam
10. Mr. S. V. R. R. Murthy
11. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
12. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
13. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
14. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
15. Mr. S. V. R. R. Murthy
16. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
17. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
18. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
19. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
20. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
21. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
22. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
23. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
24. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
25. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
26. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
27. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
28. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
29. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
30. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
31. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
32. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
33. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
34. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
35. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
36. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
37. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
38. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
39. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
40. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
41. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
42. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
43. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
44. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
45. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
46. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy
47. Mr. G. V. R. Rao
48. Mr. K. M. Ramakrishna
49. Mr. M. J. Narayanan
50. Mr. V. K. R. Reddy

The above persons will take charge of their offices from the date of assumption of office, and shall hold office from the date of assumption of office till the expiration of one year from that date, or till the date on which they shall be relieved from the service of the Government of India, or till the date on which they shall cease to hold office by reason of their death, resignation, or removal from office, whichever is earlier.

This notification shall be published in the Gazette of India and the Official Gazette of the State of India.
232 16th March, 1964

(Handwritten text in Telugu language)

Translation:

On this day, 16th March, 1964, the following action was taken:

[Handwritten content in Telugu]

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(Handwritten content in Telugu)

The action was carried out on 27th March, 1964. The instruction was given in accordance with the provisions of the law. The action was taken in the interest of national security. The action involved the confiscation of certain properties. The properties were involved in activities that were against the national interest. The action was taken in accordance with the law. The action was taken in the interest of national security. The action was carried out on 5th April, 2010. The properties were involved in activities that were against the national interest. The action was taken in accordance with the law. The action was taken in the interest of national security. The action was carried out on 60th March, 1964. The properties were involved in activities that were against the national interest. The action was taken in accordance with the law. The action was taken in the interest of national security.

[Handwritten content in Telugu]

The action was carried out on 500th March, 1964. The properties were involved in activities that were against the national interest. The action was taken in accordance with the law. The action was taken in the interest of national security.

[Handwritten content in Telugu]
16th March, 1964

[Text content in Telugu]